ESTABLISHED 1818

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,071—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "ASSAM," SAILING 25th May, the Launch to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the P. and O. Co.'s DOCKYARD, at 3 P.M. each FRIDAY.

Passengers from Europe by the Inward Mail Steamers will be LANDED at the MAZAGON BUNDER.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	13th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th „
R.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

R.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 30th May
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 28th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 21st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 30th May, 25th June, and 23rd July, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY MORNING direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports. Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 22nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 24th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 24th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	H. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 16, 1894.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's S. S. "AVOCA" will SAIL as above early June. For freight and passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Khoja Mohla.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

OUR "NOTED" & "ORIGINAL" CLUB, STRAW HATS.

ROUGH CHIP —BEST FINISH.

THE SUMMER STYLE FOR 1894. Rs. 3-12.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & Co., LD., invite attention to their Stock of
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS,
CHEMICAL AND ELECTRIC APPARATUS,
which is very complete, and comprises all the most
RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AND INVENTIONS.
The Steel Instruments are of
GUARANTEED ENGLISH MANUFACTURE,
and all may be relied on as being the Best Procurable.
TREACHER & Co. are prepared to supply any quantities from Stock, and to
SUBMIT TENDERS AND UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS
with Railways, Hospitals, and other large Consumers.
Agents to Messrs. ARNOLD & SON, Makers to the Home Government.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY "THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—**BEYNON & CO.,**
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

AWARDED FOR THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	„	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	„	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

				Rs.	as.
Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs.	12	8
Reg. Principe	„	25	„	10	0
Reg. Reina	„	25	„	7	8
Trabucos	„	25	„	3	4
Caliope	„	50	„	6	0
Damas	„	100	„	10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	„	50	„	5	8
Hidalgas	„	100	„	10	0
* Corea	„	25	„	5	0
Carolina	„	100	„	8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	„	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
„ "Golden Medium," Medium	„	2	8
„ "Cavendish, Strong"	„	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

			Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of	100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	„	„	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	„	„	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

DIAMOND RINGS.

	Rs.
MASSIVE GOLD GIPSY RING, set with 3 magnificent diamonds of the purest water, (splendidly cut stones), in velvet case, 22 carat gold	200
GOLD RING (GIPSY), set with 3 diamonds of finest water, smaller Stones, same pattern as above, 20 carat Gold	60
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Rubies and 2 Diamonds (excellent Stones)	40
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones)	30
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones)	25
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty	15
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 18 carat Gold, set with 1 Sapphire and 2 diamonds, very good Stones.	35

APPLY TO
Agent—JAMES TURNER & Co.,
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 425, High Holborn, LONDON.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APPOLO BUNDER.

REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.

Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.

Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.

For further particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	„ 40
Do. extra long case	„ 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs. 80
Do. do. do.	„ 110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do.	„ 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	„ 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MUNK'S PULMONICON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 „	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾ „	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 „	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs.	a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24	0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27	0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30	0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27	0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30	0
TROPICAL FLANNEL ......from	33	0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45	0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45	0

CASH OR V. P. P.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Captain R. JONES, will SAIL from BOMBAY to HULL on June 5th. This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and has all Cabins amidship. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 21st May, 1894.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th May, 1894.

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FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

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THE
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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Kerbela and the ship Centissima entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Bloemfontem yesterday; the steamer Warnambool left it on Sunday and the steamer Clan Alpine yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers St. Regulus, Australia, Ravenna, and Vasna entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Aston Hall yesterday; the steamer Willow Branch left it on Saturday, the steamers Bombay and Loch Bay on Sunday, and the steamer Vasna yesterday.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

A Prelude to the Monsoon.—At half-past 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, a large *bhendy* tree, in Mr. Walter Lang's compound, was blown down by a gust of wind, slightly damaging the compound wall. The fallen tree was at once removed.

Severely Injured by Fire.—Sitabai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, was, on Sunday, conveyed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from burns, accidentally received on the 7th instant, by her clothes having caught fire at a fire-place.

A Boat capsized.—After having conveyed passengers on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Dwarka, jolly boat No. 2444 was returning ashore on Sunday morning, when it capsized off the police hulk. All the crew were picked up by the police steam-launch, and the overturned boat was towed ashore.

Inciting a Dog to attack the Police.—Nowroji Pestonji, a young Parsee, yesterday, appeared at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, to answer the charge of inciting a dog to attack two police sepoys on Sunday, at Kolbhat Lane. The policemen having been bitten by the animal, the Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15.

Absent without Leave.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, J. Humphrey, Chief Officer on board the steamer Courtfield, prosecuted James Condon, a seaman on board the same vessel, for absenting himself for four days without leave from the superior officer. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Seriously injured by a Fall.—Namdeo Mahadu, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at the Jail Road, climbed up a tree on the north side of the jail, on Sunday morning, when the branch on which he was standing gave way, and he fell on to the ground, a distance of about twelve feet, fracturing the bone of his left arm. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, but declined to stay there.

Theft at Mirza Street.—Purbhoodas Hemchund, a dealer in gold and silver lace, having his shop at Mirza Street, has reported to the police the theft of three bundles of lace, of the collective value of Rs. 60, from his shop, sometime during Sunday morning. The complainant further states that a Mahomedan stranger called at the shop at the time, and asked to be shown some lace but made no purchase.

Run over by a Tram-car.—Nursoo bin Nursoo, a Hindu lad, aged thirteen years, residing at the 9th Lane, Cammateepoora, was, on Sunday afternoon, running along the Byculla Bridge, when he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a tram-car, one of the wheels passing over his left foot. The boy was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured foot was amputated.

Stowaways.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Gannon placed Patrick Reilly and Thomas Wildes, before Mr. Webb, yesterday, on a charge of having, on the 14th April last, concealed themselves on board the steamer Australia, at Birkenhead, without the consent of either the captain or any other officer of the vessel. The accused admitted the offence, and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced them to a day's imprisonment, ordering them to be sent to the Government Work-house.

Annual Thanksgiving Mass at Tara, Salsette.—On Sunday last, the villagers of Tara celebrated the above Mass in the Chapel of Santa Cruz (Holy Cross) with great eclat, the decorations being superb. High Mass, followed by sermon and procession, commenced at half-past ten. The St. Joseph's Band was in attendance, and sang Von Mesdag's Mass under the baton of Mr. J. J. De Silva. Mr. Anton Augustine Coelho deserves great credit for his untiring zeal in promoting the success of the ceremony.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Major Smith and Officers of the 22nd Bombay Infantry the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Gavotte	Willkommen	Kluss.
Overture	Haydn	Auber.
Valse	Casinotouze	Gungl.
Selection	Dorothy	Celliers.
Lied	Adieu	Schubert.
Galop	ElDorado	Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Burglary at Bhoiwada.—Bhaidas Bhagwan, a Hindu, residing on the third floor of a house, at the 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, left Bombay, on the 15th instant, for Surat, where he was informed on Sunday morning by a telegram from a neighbour that his place in Bombay had been broken into. Complainant returned to Bombay in the evening, and on examining his place found that the lock on the door had been wrenched off, several boxes in the room broken open, and property consisting of ornaments, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 729, stolen therefrom.

Juvenile Thieves.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mynn charged two Hindu lads, each aged twelve years, and respectively named Motilal Dungersey and Shewlal Nagindas, with theft of copper and brass pots, worth Rs. 30, belonging to Mohanlal Dhunger. The boys admitted that after stealing the property they pawned it with a Marwaree, at Duncan Road, and gambled away the amount realised. The lads were ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for four years, while the Marwaree was fined Rs. 25 for receiving the property, which was ordered to be mad over to complainant.

The Medical Association of India.—The fourth meeting of this Association was held in the premises, No. 85, Bow Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday evening, the attendance being perhaps the largest of the session. This was in a great measure due to the fact that the place of meeting of the Association has been removed to a more central portion of the city. In the absence of the president of the Association Dr. A. C. Dos occupied the chair. After the proceedings of the previous meeting had been confirmed several interesting papers were read and discussed. The meeting then proceeded to consider the memorial to the Government of India, which had been drawn up on the subject of the grievances of the Assistant Surgeon grade of the medical profession in this country. After certain modifications had been proposed and approved of, the meeting resolved that the address should be adopted, but before it was finally printed and submitted to Government, copies should be circulated to the members of the Association for further suggestions. Subsequently, the question of a representation to the Council of the proposed Indian Medical Congress of the following subjects was discussed. It was suggested—(1) That the Association be authorised to nominate six members to the Enlarged Council of the Congress; (2) that to the section of Medicine, tropical diseases be added; (3) to Materia Medica, indigenous drugs be added; and (4) to suggest that at least one-third of the sections of the Congress should have for their presidents, members of the profession who are natives of this country. After the usual vote of thanks to the chair the meeting dispersed.

Dadar Catholic Church.—The feast of Holy Trinity was celebrated in the Church of N. S. D'Salvacao with a grandeur befitting the occasion. About six in the morning the Blessed Sacrament was exposed in the sanctuary for thirteen-hours' adoration. Immediately after, there entered the Mass, the celebrant being the Rev. Fr. Henriques, the Vicar, assisted by his *cura*, the Rev. Monteiro. The Mass selected for the occasion was that of Lucegia de Bordese. The orchestra was a splendid one, as was evinced by its music. After the gospel, the vicar, taking off his upper vestment, ascended the pulpit, and in an eloquent manner dwelt upon the mysteries of the Blessed Trinity, and upon God's incomprehensibility. The sermon was preached in English, and it was not till about 8 o'clock that the service terminated. Owing to the thirteen-hours' adoration alluded to above, the church was open for the veneration of the Sacrament by devotees, till about six in the evening, when there was preaching in the Portuguese tongue. The church was very crowded and this, added to the fumes of incense, made the heat very oppressive. The rev. preacher, however, accommodated himself to the circumstance by delivering only a brief address. At half-past six the sisters of the girls' school formed a procession. The young ladies of the school, all dressed in white—some with wreaths, others with candles and flowers—mustered strong. All the confraternities of the church joined the procession with their respective banners, &c., and, lastly, the Sacrament was carried under a canopy by a priest followed by about twenty other priests and a concourse of spectators. In the journey round the tank, in front of the church, three stations were erected, and from each of them a blessing was given. In the first station there was in bold letters the motto: "Ecce pannis Angelorum," whilst in the third was printed "O Salutaris Hostia." The procession returned to the church, at about 8, when the service ended with the final benediction.

Entertainment.—The Military Medical Amateurs gave a variety entertainment, and dance, at the Skating Rink, Tivoli Theatre, on Friday evening. The honorary secretary, Mr. John Vincent James, and Messrs. W. Brumby and W. Lambert did their utmost to make everything as pleasant as possible, and took the principal parts in a well-arranged programme, consisting of nigger comicalities, recitation, and songs in character, and the dance. The Nigger Minstrelsy was really side-splitting, Massa, Tambo, and Ginger cracking some splendid jokes. The corner-men, Sam and Gin, with their caricatures and grimaces, were especially funny. The Nigger Nightingales added their sweet warblings, a noted feature being "Two Little Hearts," by Miss Ella Categutt, as Susan, who danced with the corner-men. Uncle Boots rendered his violin solo capitally, the comic songs were good, and an original one. "Sneezing," was especially well given by its author, Mr. W. Lambert. "Do-Re-Mi-Fa," or "The Music Master," was well sung by Mr. W. Brumby. The songs "That is Love" and "The Three Nations" were loudly applauded. The comic duet, by Messrs. W. Brumby and Lambert, was a most appropriate wind-up for the "Kazoo" Nigger Band. Mr. Bazely's recitation was as comical as the reciter, and the vocal duet, by the Stewart Brothers also deserves notice. The song "The Future Mrs. Awkins," was loudly encored, and was followed by an extra, "I couldn't." Mr. Lambert, as "The Baboo," kept the audience in continual laughter by giving some good local hits regarding his visit to England. The song "Ar Ray Ram Ram," sounding the praises of the first pair of ammunition boots presented to the Babu, was encored unanimously, and followed by the favourite Babu chorus "Doom-Tari, Tari." The song, "Private Tommy Atkins," was rendered in military style by Mr. F. Smith, then "Marguerite" was given by Mr. G. Copaitt, whose falsetto did full justice to the song. Miss Mouseley played most of the accompaniments in charming style on a piano kindly lent by Miss Hill. The dancing was kept up till the early hours of the morning, and all went away well pleased with the night's enjoyment. The programme contained nineteen dances, and the music was well selected, and carefully played. The audience numbered nearly three hundred persons.

A NEW HINDU DHURMASALA AT MATHERAN.

It will be remembered that Mr. Jugmohundas Samuldas last year repaired and renovated the temple of Shri Mahadeva at Matheran, which was in a very dilapidated condition, and replaced in it on the Queen's Birthday the idols of Gunpati and Parvati. He thus supplied a long-felt want of the Hindus of Matheran and placed under a debt of obligation not only the resident poor Hindus but also Hindu visitors to the hill. Mr. Jugmohundas Samuldas will shortly perform another charitable act by building at his own expense a dharmalaya near the temple. Mr. Jugmohundas spent a pretty large sum of money on the reparation of the temple, the purchase of the idols, and the subsequent maintenance of the temple. For the purpose of putting the management of the temple on a sound basis, a sum of Rs. 500 is required. Mr. Jugmohundas therefore started a fund, and has been able to collect about Rs. 1,500. Mr. Jugmohundas last year made the Queen's Birthday a red-letter day for Matheran by illuminating the road from his own residence to Mahadeva's temple, by starting a torch-light procession, and by giving a dramatic performance, and a feast to the poor and the infirm, to the Brahmins, and to the Hindu students of the Matheran Vernacular School. This year, too, Mr. Jugmohundas has drawn up an interesting programme for the Queen's Birthday. Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, a well-known Hindu gentleman and the Mahajan Seth of the Hindu community, will lay the foundation-stone of the dharmalaya. Prior to the ceremony, Mr. Jugmohundas will read the report of the administration of the temple, and the funds which he has been collecting for its permanent maintenance. To the Hindu students of the Matheran Vernacular School, Mr. Vurjivandas will then distribute prizes provided for by Mr. Jugmohundas. From Maharooti's to Mahadeva's temple there will be a torch-light procession in honour of the anniversary of the latter at 7-30 p.m. From 9 p.m. to midnight there will be a dramatic performance near the temple. Mr. Jugmohundas may be relied upon to spare no pains to make the affair a complete success.

Ladies and gentlemen, whether of Matheran or elsewhere, desirous of witnessing these ceremonies are cordially invited, and Hindu gentlemen who wish to escape the effects of the scorching heat of Bombay might well be recommended to pay a flying visit to Matheran, on Saturday. A Hindu hotel, bearing the name "The Hindu Sookh Shanti Graha," has been recently opened at Matheran, and, being most favourably situated, will afford every comfort and convenience to Hindus desirous of witnessing the ceremonies outlined above.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Hunt was held, last evening, at Graham's Buildings, Fort, Mr. H. C. Burder presiding. Mr. H. M. Steuart, honorary secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting the following report of the committee was presented:—"Your committee beg to submit their report for the season 1893-94 with accounts of receipts and expenditure. It is satisfactory to observe that although the season opened with a deficit the accounts for this year show a surplus of Rs. 674-4-0. Twenty-one couple of hounds were purchased by Mr. Walter Bell, who received valuable assistance in making a selection from Mr. G. K. Remington, and arrived by the s. s. Clan Monro, on the 29th November. Their late arrival was due to a difficulty about securing a passage, but they landed in such excellent condition, that it was found possible to commence hunting on the 20th December. Hunting ended on the 16th March, hounds having been out altogether twenty-eight mornings, only five less than last year. During the season an extra couple of hounds were purchased at a low figure, bringing the pack up to twenty-two couple. One hound died early in the season, the cause of death being unknown; the rest of the pack kept in excellent health throughout. Thirteen couple and a half were sold to Col. Sheringham, of the Cheshire Regiment, and the remaining eight couple to the Ootacamund Hunt, realising Rs. 2,700 in all. To obviate the inconvenience suffered last season owing to want of arrangements for segregating sick hounds, a sick kennel was constructed in the compound of the kennels, the cost of which is included in the accounts under the head 'Kennel building repairs, &c.'"

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman remarked that it was a matter for congratulation that their financial condition was very satisfactory. Mr. H M. Steuart, their honorary secretary, deserved great credit, and their thanks were due to him that a larger amount of money had been collected this year than had ever been subscribed before, while the deficiency of last year was now turned into a credit balance. The report together with the accounts was adopted, and Mr. W. H. Buckland was re-elected master of the hounds, for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee:—Messrs. H. C. Burder, J. F. N. Graham, J. L. Symons, Captain Smith, Mr. Proctor, and Mr. H. M. Steuart (secretary). The usual resolution to purchase a pack of hounds for the ensuing season having been adopted the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the master of the hounds, to the secretary, and the chairman.

The erection of the monument to Heine having been opposed, both at Cusseldorf (his native town) and at Mayence, by Ultramontanes and Anti-Semites, a strong appeal to the common-sense of the country has been published in the feuilleton of the "Neue Freie Presse," by Karl Blind. The proposed monument is a statue representing Lore-Lei, the famous sorceress of the Rhenish rock, whose fatal charms Heine has sung, with the portrait of the poet inserted in the pedestal. Thousands have repeated that song on boats, when gliding along the Rhine; and Karl Blind satirically asks whether the difficulty experienced could perchance be met by setting up only a memorial to Mlle. Lore-Lei (as Heine himself wrote her name), and throwing out his own portrait. At Mayence, in a few days, the question of the erection of the monument will once more be discussed, and finally decided upon by the Communal Council.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a good deal of excitement was created amongst the residents of the Lower Duncan Road, by the circulation of a report that a Hindu shoe-maker had murdered his paramour by stabbing her on the left side of her abdomen, and had attempted to take his own life in a similar manner. It seems that the reason which actuated the man to perpetrate the foul deed is, at present, somewhat veiled in mystery. The murderer, is a Kathiawari shoe-maker, of about five and twenty, residing at Erskine Road. His name is Prag Narayen, and he was employed in the Arsenal. He is a man of boyish appearance, having very slight moustaches and no whiskers. His appearance is emaciated, and he is about five feet five inches high. The woman, who fell his victim, was about twenty-two years old, and was the wife of Tricum Javer, a labourer, also employed in the Arsenal. Her name was Coover, and she resided with her husband in a room on the first floor of a house, at Lower Duncan Road. She had been married to her husband for ten years, but had no children. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that for the last four years, Coover had been on terms of improper intimacy with Prag, who occasionally used to pay visits to the house in the absence of her husband. At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, Prag went to his paramour, and demanded some money from her. The woman refused to comply with the demand, saying that she would do so when her husband returned home from work. The man, thereupon, left the room in a temper and returned in a few minutes with a large clasp knife, which, it is said, he had purchased on the previous day for thirteen annas from Chindy Bazaar. He again asked the woman for the money, but again she refused saying that she had no money with her. The man, thereupon, became enraged, and drawing out the knife, was about to stab her with it when the woman ran out of the room. She was quickly followed by Prag, who caught her just near the door outside the room, and stabbed her on the left side of the stomach with such force as to cause the protrusion of the intestines. The woman at once fell on the floor, blood flowing from the wound. Having completed his dreadful deed, the man ran into the room and stabbed himself on the left side of the abdomen, causing protrusion of the intestines. At the time no one was in the room, but their cries and moanings speedily attracted a number of persons living in the neighbouring rooms. They found Coover in a pool of blood lying near the door. On casting their glance into the room they were horrified to find that Prag was also lying in a pool of blood, flowing from a corresponding wound on his body. A Hindu lad, named Khema Narayen, residing in a neighbouring room, immediately ran out of the house, and informed the police. A tookdiwala, in company with a policeman, arrived at the spot, quickly followed by Superintendent Grennan. The woman, who was unconscious and in a terribly weak condition, was at once placed in a victoria, and sent to the J. J. Hospital, with all possible despatch, but died on the way and [her body] was conveyed to the morgue. The murderer, who was then conscious, on being questioned by Superintendent Grennan, stated that he had murdered the woman, on whom he had squandered away all the earnings of the last four years. Prag was then placed in a conveyance, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, he was found to have sustained a large incised wound of about four inches in length and one inch and a-half wide on the left side of the abdomen. The wound led into the abdominal cavity, causing protrusion of the intestines. The large intestine had an incision of about two inches in length in it, and a small wound of quite a superficial nature. The man, on being questioned as to how he got the injuries, replied that he stabbed himself. He also recognised the knife, which was found on the floor besmeared with blood. The wound on the stomach was stitched up, but he is now lying in a very precarious condition.

In the evening, Mr. Roughton, the acting Coroner, held an inquest at the morgue, on view of the body of Coover. The husband stated that Coover had been married to him for the last ten years, and had no children. They lived together in a chawl, where there were other tenants of their caste. At half-past 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, he left the house, and went to his work, leaving the deceased in the house quite well. At 3-30 p.m., while he was at the Arsenal, he was informed that the deceased had been struck, and that he was wanted at home. When he got there he learnt that the deceased died, and her body was taken to the morgue. The deceased had two wounds, one on her back and one on her left side. So far as he knew, Coover was a good woman, and he never suspected her of any infidelity. He knew the murderer Prag Narayen who lived near Null Bazaar. He was a caste-fellow of his, and worked with him in the Arsenal. At this stage the inquest was adjourned until to-morrow.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The first match of the monsoon season took place, on Saturday afternoon, 19th instant, on the Bandora Range, with the kind permission of the Officer Commanding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers. The new pattern targets were used, the number of shots at each distance being seven. Fifteen members turned out for the competition, and a very satisfactory start was made for the monsoon aggregate, the distance fired over being 200 and 300 yards. The following are the scores:—

200 Yards.

Lc-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	29*
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	27†
Lc Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancashire Rgt	25
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	23
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	22
Cr Sergt H Back, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt P J Boylette, Bombay Vol Rifles	20
Cr Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	20
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Arty Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	15

* Winner of 1st Spoon.
† Winner of 2nd Spoon.

300 Yards.

Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	31*
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	29†
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	24
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	22
Lce Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	21
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lce Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Arty Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	15
Sergt Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Sergt P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	10

* Handicapped 2 points; winner of 1st Spoon.
† Winner of 2nd Spoon.

GIGANTIC CLEARANCE OF TEA.

What we believe to be the largest cheque drawn at one time for duty on Tea was paid into the Custom House on Saturday (April 28th) by Mr. Lipton, the well-known Tea Merchant and Planter of London, Ceylon, and India, for his regular weekly clearance of Tea. It was for no less than £35,365 9s. 2d. Think what this gigantic sum means! We find it represents over one-half of the week's average of the entire revenue from duty on Tea imported into the whole of the United Kingdom. A similar cheque paid in each week would meet the total expenditure involved in the New Naval Defence Act. This is startling but none the less true. Should not the Chancellor of the Exchequer have discussed the New Budget with this gigantic trader? Had he arranged for a similar cheque even only once a month the additional penny on the Income Tax might have been avoided, as the sum is equal to a twelfth part of the whole amount this much abused penny will bring into the Exchequer. Let good patriots who have not yet begun to do so now drink Lipton's Teas, so that his cheques for duty may increase more and more until taxation itself is abolished.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Carey has still to capture four more outlaws before the North Chin Hills are settled. Sixteen men have already been arrested and these of the most dangerous type. The full number of guns levied as a fine on the Siyins has now been collected, and all further pressure on the tribe will be avoided as much as possible. The Political Officer returns to Falam shortly, after visiting Tiddim Post. Mr. Fowler assisted by some Chin chiefs, will continue to work the country in order to arrest the outlaws still abroad, but these men if deserted by their followers and deprived of theis guns, will not be very dangerous. The Military Police in the Kale Valley to the east of the Chindwin river are no longer considered necessary. The Pimpi Siyin Chins' operations have been very successful, as only two insignificant refugees are still unaccounted for. On the whole, the news is the most satisfactory that has been received from Burma for a long time. As the work of pacification is now proceeding, the administration of Sir Alexander Mackenzie should witness a complete revolution in the conditions of native life over the greater part of Upper Burma.

All men have heard of the ancient civilisation of China, but few men realise how it pervades in every department of life in that country. A home paper informs us that when a Chinese bank happens to fail, all the clerks and managers have their heads struck off and thrown into a heap, together with the books of the firm. For the last five hundred years not a single bank in China has stopped payment.

The experiences of the three sealers from the British schooner Ocean Belle, who arrived at Yokohama from Shiogama, Miyagi-ken, were very terrible. Their names are Anthony Scholander, a Swiss, aged 22; Hermann Summ, a German, aged 22; and William Hannebery, a Britisher, aged 33. They were hunting for seals in an open boat on the 1st instant, when they lost sight of their vessel. They were then about 250 miles from Yokohama and 150 miles from land, with no provisions in the boat save a cask of water. They rowed until exhausted, and then drifted for five days, being at last blown up on the coast at Nanagahama, near Shiogama. The police took care of them and then brought them down to Yokohama where they were handed over to the British Consul.

In connection with the cavalry swimming operations at Peshawar, the other day, writes the Lahore paper, it may be of some interest to note that last year it was found that there were some, though very few, horses that could not swim. Preliminary training in swimming was given in a tank where the animals went from the edge bang into deep water with a plunge and a flop, and one or two went to the bottom like lead, and were shown not to be able to swim. We do not know whether these animals were again tried in water with a shelving bank down which they could go gradually deeper and deeper, and finding themselves out of depth naturally strike out to save themselves. At any rate, this year, there was not a single horse in the 13th Bengal Lancers that could not swim. It has also been proved that the regulated notion of guiding a horse by splashing water in his face is a declusion. It requires practice and skill to guide a horse swimming, but many, both of the 9th and 13th, seemed to have acquired the knack thoroughly. Horses cannot be said to like swimming, but they gain confidence with practice, and the rapidity with which the two Native cavalry regiments at Peshawar off-saddled, undressed, swam across the Kabul river and formed up again on the other side, showed that the practice may be a most useful one at a pinch on service, and a flying foe might realise that the "streak of water" which they look upon as a bar of safety is no insurmountable obstacle to our Indian cavalry.

Judgment has been delivered by Justices Trevelyan and Amir Ali in a case which has caused no little sensation in Patna. It is the first case in which the honesty of a judicial officer holding the high position of a District Judge has been impugned or even questioned. Their Lordships have completely exonerated the District Judge.

A cashiered Major in the Chinese Army has been sentenced to be strangled for throwing himself before the Imperial cortege as the Court was returning from sacrificial worship.

It is reported that the Chinese Government during last year reinforced the garrison of Kashgar with a battery of ten mortars. Their military strength in the province is, however, contemptible still.

The Indian trade with Central Asia is never likely to revive, as, according to latest reports, the Russians have completed their arrangements for a chain of customs posts from the Caspian Sea to the Pamirs, thus effectually watching all the trade routes.

Reports have appeared of wholesale desertions from the 9th Khas Gurkha Battalion at Lucknow. The fact is that eleven young recruits have deserted during the last few weeks. They had apparently become homesick, and the unaccustomed heat of the plains contributed to their determination to return to Nepal. A strict watch is being kept at railway stations in Oudh, but none of the sepoys have been apprehended.

The above desertions prove that the experiment of keeping a Gurkha battalion in the plains during the summer should be immediately abandoned. The men should be sent to camp in the hills at Lansdowne or elsewhere. Desertion among young recruits in the Gurkha regiments is not uncommon, but they are usually dealt kindly with on apprehension as they are too ignorant to understand the seriousness of the offence.

The latest contribution to the much-vexed question of the mysterious tree-markings in Behar, comes from a correspondent of a contemporary, who writing from Mogra, Tipperah, declares that "The markings are simply caused by buffaloes; yes, sir, strange as it may seem, it is done by them, and any old Indian *shikarie* will bear me out, or if the village *churwaha* (cowherd) is asked, no doubt he will explain that he thinks it rather odd for the *sahib* to ask such a stupid question, for he is but a village lout. These buffaloes after wallowing in semi-liquid mud, which they do at this time of the year, to prevent a certain fly from pestering them, usually resort, at midday, after their mud bath, to doze and chew the end of contentment under the grateful shade of the neighbouring mango-tope, and now some will lie down and some will stand, but after a while, all will avail themselves of the friendly tree-trunks, simply because there are no mile-posts, to rub their itching backs against. And this is how the trees are coated with mud! Of course, I need not say the mud comes off their backs during the process of rubbing, and is transferred to the tree-trunks. I know some people, notably the learned ones, will think this is a stupid explanation, but I have seen the thing happen scores of times in every district where there are buffaloes. The markings are about a foot wide and about three feet off the ground, and what is more I have seen the tree-marking process going on with my own eyes."

Judging from the number of tournaments already announced, there is every probability that the summer in England will see no decrease in the popularity of lawn-tennis. The season opened yesterday with the Irish Championship meeting at Dublin, at which all the leading English and Irish players were to compete. The international match between England and Ireland will be played next week. The first big event near London is the Chiswick Park Meeting on June 4, which will be followed by Blackheath, Beckenham, and Queen's Club, in the order named, on the succeeding Mondays in June. The Northern Championships commence at Liverpool on June 11. The All-England Championships, at Wimbledon, are fixed for the week commencing July 9. The popular series of tournaments in the West and South of England start at Exmouth on August 6, Teignmouth, Seaton, Chichester, Brighton, and Eastbourne following in rapid succession. Given fine weather, the season promises to be as busy and enjoyable as any of its predecessors. All the leading players of 893 will again be seen in the field.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 15th May:—

Read memorandum from the Port Officer, dated 10th May 1894, submitting an application from Mr. J. Avent, Junior Dock Master, Prince's Dock, for two months' privilege leave from 9th instant, and recommending that the leave applied for may be granted.

Resolution.—Privilege leave for two months with effect from 15th May is sanctioned.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 9th May 1894, submitting for sanction the following acting appointments for the conduct of the duties of Mr. J. Avent, Junior Dock Master, during his absence on privilege leave with effect from 9th idem:—Mr. F. S. Piper, Master Pilot, to act as Junior Dock Master, Mr. H. Kennard, 1st grade Pilot, to act as Master Pilot, Mr. W. Humphrey, 2nd grade Pilot, to act as 1st grade Pilot, Mr. J. J. Welch, 3rd grade Pilot, to act as 2nd grade Pilot.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, No. 1322, dated 30th April 1894, forwarding a letter from Mr. Todd, late Chief Inspector at the Docks, dated 27th April 1894, enclosing a medical certificate stating that Mr. Todd is incapacitated for futher active employment. Read proceedings of the Finance and Establishment Committee recommending that Mr. Todd be allowed to draw the Trustees' contributions notwithstanding that he has not completed 15 years' service.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased, under the provisions of rule 17 of the Provident Fund Rules, to waive forfeiture of the share of the Trust's subscription in this case.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 9th April 1894, forwarding correspondence between the Special Drainage Engineer, Muncipality, and the Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, on the subject of a pipe sewer to be laid at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,118-7-0 to the Air Compressor Station on Apollo Reclamation along the line of one of the roads shown on plan attached to his letter, and suggesting that, as the Trustees will have to sewer the road whenever it comes to be made or to pay for the sewer already there, they should now pay half the cost of the sewer and be relieved of all future liability. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, dated 24th April 1894, reporting that the line of the proposed sewer is in the centre of the southmost of the roads to be made on Apollo Reclamation as sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution, No. 625, of 25th October 1881, and that he has no objection to the drain being built in the position shown on the plan. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee recommending the Trustees to accept the proposal to pay Rs. 1,059, or half the cost of constructing the sewer, and be relieved thereby of all future liability.

Resolution.—the Municipal Commissioner's proposal may be agreed to.

Read letter from the Acting Superintendent, P. and O. Company, dated 3rd January 1894, stating that the drain which discharges on the Kasara Basin, although intended for storm-water, brings down also sullage and often actually sewage matter, which becomes spread over the mud surface and at low water is exposed to the action of the sun, and the smell exhaled is at times most offensive; that during some months past there has been an abnormal amount of sickness amongst the residents in the P. and O. Dockyard, which can only be put down to the noisome effluvia and vapours arising from the Kasara Basin, and asking the Trustees to take steps to have the basin properly cleaned and kept so. Submitted the following papers:—Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th February 1894. Letter from the Acting Superintendent, P. and O. Company, dated 9th March 1894. Precis prepared by the Secretary of former correspondence on the subject. Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1216, dated 30th March 1894, requesting him to take steps to prevent the drain being used for the discharge of sewage, as the Trustees are informed that it is a drain and not a sewer and its use for the latter purpose is not authorized and is the cause of serious nuisance. Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1961, dated 25th April 1894, stating that he regrets that this nuisance cannot be dealt with independently of the general sewerage of Mazagon, for which he hopes soon to submit estimates to the Corporation, and poiniting out that the drain, like all drains in Mazagon, is both a drain and a sewer. Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee saying that it does not appear that the Trustees can take any effectual steps beyond requiring the P. and O. Company and the tenants of the Defences Yard to stop the discharge from their latrines, but the greater nuisance caused by the drain would remain; that experience in the Colaba case shows that the Trustees cannot hope for Government assistance in closing it and without that they are powerless, and that a letter to the President of the Corporation drawing attention to the complaints and pressing for the early undertakng of the Mazagon sewerage scheme might be of some effect.

Resolution.—A letter should be addressed to the President of the Corporation drawing attention to the complaints and pressing for the early undertaking of the Mazagon sewerage scheme. Government should be addressed on the subject of the nuisance caused by the Defences latrine.

PILOT CHARTS.

Read Government Resolution No. 60, dated 12th March 1894, inquiring whether any contribution from the Port Trust revenues may be expected towards the preparation by the Meteorological Department of a Pilot Chart of the Indian Ocean. Read memorandum from the Port Officer, dated 25th April 1894, reporting that, as all the information required for the safe navigation of Indian waters is now available, it is not necessary to publish a monthly Pilot Chart of the Indian Seas, but recommending that the Meteorological Department should collect information from vessels, which would enable revised Meteorological Charts of Indian waters to be reprinted every ten years with the addition of the temperature of the sea and air, and that a sum of Rs. 500 per annum should be contributed by the Port Trust towards the expenses of collecting the data and publishing the Chart.

Read minutes by the members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The opinion of the Port Officer is concurred in, and Government should be informed that it does not appear to the Trustees necessary to publish a monthly Chart of the Indian Seas, as the circumstances are very different from the Atlantic and all the necessary information is already available. The Trustees, however, think it would be an advantage if the wind and current charts issued by the Meteorological Department were published oftener, or say every three years, and if they also gave information as to the temperature of the sea and air. The Port Officers at the Indian ports, being in touch with the Board of Trade and Ship Masters, would appear to be the right persons for collecting, sifting, and furnishing useful information to the Meteorological Department for the revision and improvement of future Charts.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 6494, dated 23rd September 1893, reporting an accident that occured to a labourer in the employment of the Landing Contractors while he was working on the upper floor of E shed. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 4th May 1894, stating that the risk of accidents would be greatly decreased by throwing out a gallery on cast-iron brackets on the east face of the shed with a timber curb in front as shown on plan and estimating the cost at Rs. 1,600. Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, No. 1760, dated 12th May 1894.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 3572, dated 14th May 1894, saying that the residents of and about Colaba Causeway and the Health Officer complain vehememtly of the accumulation of sullage water in and about the cesspools attached to the buildings, which the Health Department cannot, with its present establishment or any practicable increase of establishment, undertake to deal with in a manner satisfactory to the Health Officer; that this nuisance will, of course, cease when the sewerage of Colaba is completed, but in the interim the only possible means of dealing with it is by a temporary system of drains discharging into the Apollo Basin, and that he is prepared to ask the Corporation to sanction the temporary system of drains if the Trustees will approve of the outfall.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 15th May 1894, stating that the line of drain proposed by the Municipality runs through the plot of ground leased to Mr. Hajee Joosub Hajee Lutiff; consequently the drain should be altered so as to avoid this leasehold, or the lessee's permission to take it through his ground should be obtained by the Municipality, and observing that, as the proposed drain will do away with a fearful nuisance and will not be in existence for more than two years, he thinks permission to discharge this sullage water into the Apollo Basin be given as a special case and that there is no objection to the open drain being made on such ground of the Apollo Reclamation as is unlet, provided the Municipality agree—(1) To divert the drain in case any of the ground on which it is built should be let or required for other purposes in the future. (2) To remove the drain entirely when the sewerage of Colaba is completed. (3) To take all responsibility for any accidents in any way attributable to the presence of this open drain. (4) Not to allow any nightsoil to be discharged into the drain.

Resolution—The proposal may be agreed to subject to the conditions suggested by the Acting Engineer. The attention of the Municipal Commissioner should be drawn to the necessity of obtaining the permission of the lessee of the plot referred to in para. 2 of the Acting Engineer's report.

The following papers were laid on the table:—Letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 25th April 1894, reporting that on 16th and 18th idem the number of carts that used the new north and south road from Kala Chowkie to Tank Bunder Causeway was as under:—Passed Albert Road.—16th April 1894, going north 662, going south 909, total 1,571; 18th April 1894 going north 958, going south 1,333, total 2,291. Passed Tank Bunder Causeway.—16th April 1894, going north 658, going south 631, total 1,289; 18th April 1894, going north 875, going south 535, total 1,410, and that the carts going northwards were principally laden with coal, building materials, cotton and bones, or were empty; while those travelling southwards were empty or carrying earth, piece-goods and ground bones.

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th May 1894, reporting that a fire took place on the 5th instant amongst a heap of bamboo blinds at the new Tank Bunder wharf, causing damage estimated at Rs. 300.

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 10th May 1894, reporting that a native boat, bottom up, was observed from the Pilot Schooner on the 9th instant, drifting northward with the flood tide, and stating that on the morning of the 10th she drifted on the rocks in Back Bay where she will be sure to be broken up.

Statement of cottons, twist and metals in Port Trust Warehouses during April 1894:—

	1894.	1893.
Cotton, bales	17,537	8,044
Do. cases	22,611	9,337
Twist, bales	4,721	33
Copper, tons	584	267½
Yellow metal, tons	842¼	688¼

Statement showing the quantity of grain and seeds brought into the Docks by rail:—

Month.	Quantity. Tons.	cwt.	Total Dock Charges. Rs.	a.	p.
April 1894...	4,176	16	2,257	5	9 or per ton annas 8 (eight) and pies 7 (seven).
April 1893...	4,495	8	2,088	15	4 or per ton annas 7 (seven) and pies 5 (five).

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 11th May 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 11th May 1894.	For week ending 11th May 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 11th May 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	132	28	154
" piloted out of harbour	28	139	26	151
" transported	24	114	22	125
" attended to	1	6	2	7
" warped	2	11	2	8

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	10	70	7	63
Victoria Dock	6	59	11	60
Total	16	129	18	123
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	13	70	11	68
Victoria Dock	13	66	10	56
Total	26	136	21	124
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	11	...	8	...
Victoria Dock	7	...	13	...
Total	18	...	21	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	5	28	6	39
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	3	12	3	18
Total	8	40	9	57

Merewether Dry Dock:—

	During week.			Total.			
				From 1st Apl 1894 to 12th May 1894.		From 1st Apl 1893 to 12th May 1893.	
	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 12th May 1894.		Days.					
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge—							
Hopper Dredger Pholas* continued from last week	...	1*	..	5	1,653	2	367
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S. S. Safari* continued from last week.	..	1*	...	8	23,323	8	18,846
S. S. Satrunji	1	1	1,192				
S. S. Lindula	1	3	3,346				
Total	2	5	4,538	13	24,976	10	19,213

* Docked together.

AN APPEAL FOR HUSBANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I take this opportunity of exhorting the members of the Pathare Prabhu community, through the medium of this journal, to take some steps in the direction of ameliorating the miserable state of condition of our unmarried girls, caused by their not finding husbands, even though they pass marriageable age. This life-long misery they endure for no fault of theirs, but for the poor condition of their parents in not being able to meet the exorbitant demands of the bride's parents. I have found that several lectures were delivered from the pulpit in the hall of the Social Club on the social conditions of the Prabhus and on other such subjects evidently with no earnest desire on the part of the preachers to take steps towards eradicating the evil customs prevailing in our community and adopting exemplary customs in their place, but I think they were mere idle words uttered in enthusiasm and with a view to dazzle the less educated men in our community with a belief that they should be proud to boast, if need be, that there are persons in our community who can speak with eloquence and fluency, and have a perfect command over the foreign language. The club was opened, primarily, with what object? To ameliorate the social evils prevailing amongst our community. I ask, what progress have the promoters of the club made in that direction? Why, annually series of lectures are delivered in the hall of the Social Club, with the effect that the four walls of the hall should beat back the words fallen from the lecturer, the members of the club content themselves with picnics and pleasure parties they enjoy themselves on a grand scale as provided by the rules and regulations of the club, why should they then trouble themselves to co-operate with those who have at heart the good of the community, to do a good act which would leave their name to posterity? I am sure, nobody would take the trouble to do away with this pernicious system of receiving and giving dowries on an exorbitant scale, unless some remedy is adopted or a better plan is carried. If anything can be done towards rescuing our helpless girls, it can only be by starting a marriage fund amongst us: first, similarly on the basis of the Parsee marriage fund, and I am sure there will be some sort of relief afforded to the poor of our community to enable them to meet, to a certain extent, any reasonable demand from the bride-groom's parent, which they would not be able to do, simply on their earnings, as it is hardly sufficient for them to maintain their family.—Yours, &c.,

A PRABHU.

Mr. Gladstone's twenty-minutes' speech at the meeting in the Princes' Hall, Piccadilly, to promote the erection of a memorial to Sir Andrew Clarke was, notwithstanding his indisposition, the longest and brightest of the afternoon. At his own request the veteran statesman remained seated during its delivery. Leaning back in his chair, with head erect, chest expanded, and hands vigorously grasping an ashen stick, Mr. Gladstone, says the *Daily News*, strongly recalled the familiar pose of the popular Hawarden photograph. His voice was less worn, and consequently somewhat clearer than it was during the last few weeks of his term of office, and his choice of phrase and management of his voice were as happy as ever. The platform was not altogether free from draught, and some sitting near Mr. Gladstone suggested that he might, perhaps, like some of his carriage wraps brought in. These, however, he firmly declined. His entry into the hall had been a signal for a remarkable demonstration. Mrs. Gladstone and Miss Gladstone who accompanied him had just before taken their places in the seats fronting the platform, amid applause. A minute or so was occupied by Mr. Gladstone in divesting himself of hat and outer coat in an adjoining room, and he walked on to the platform with an air of fatigue which, however, promptly disappeared under the bracing effect of the cheers of welcome. He advanced erect and with firm step to his place at the left of the chair, shaking hands with Canon Wilberforce and other friends around him, When the Duke of Cambridge came in a little later, Mr. Gladstone was one of the first to rise to receive him. Mr. Gladstone stayed at the meeting for nearly an hour.

The circumstances of Mr. Harry Furniss' withdrawal from the "Punch" staff will, it is said, be explained in the Law Courts. Mr. Furniss has brought an action against the proprietors of "Punch," claiming certain moneys for work done.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SILK EYE-GLASS CORDS, Re. 1 for ½ a dozen, or Ans. 4 each; Gold Eye-Glass Chains, Rs. 18 each; Silver Eye-Glass Chains, Rs. 3; Eye-Glass Attachments of all Descriptions.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT BOUZALINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only Half the price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

INDIAN POTTERY, Drapings and Old Arms. Our collection is Unique, and cannot be rivalled in India. Very suitable for Decorative purposes.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

UNSORTED ORANGEPEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—Near the Victoria Gardens, Victoria Road, Byculla, only three minutes walk from Tram and Railway Station. Situated in a cool, healthy, airy, and Convenient Locality. Terms moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable, and Upper-storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the Central and Healthiest part of Poona. Each Family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR,—Superb and comfortable, Situated in the Centre of the most Fashionable part of the Hill. Food far above the average. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON, before making final arrangements elsewhere.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. Chandler's Furniture, Square Piano, &c., at Khetwady Main Road, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

FOR SALE.—OLD TEAK WOOD and other Building Materials, at the Tank Bunder, Saw Mills; also a large Travelling Crane, one Iron Tank, 34ft. by 17ft. Apply to HUSSONALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJEE, on the Premises.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BROUGHAM for SALE.—English-made, by Krupp and Moberly, in best condition; cheap. Apply to "No 85," care of this Officer.

FOR SALE.—WALER GELDING, Horse Artillery Caster, used to Light Horse Drills. Free from vice; up to any weight; 16 hands. Cheap. Apply "J." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Very elegant and well-finished New English-built miniature Canoe-shaped Landaus and (new and second-hand) Victorias, Princess Victoria just landed ex s. s. Leander. Apply to DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs. 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manila. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

FECULINA.—Produces Pure and DELICIOUS CAKES, with no trouble and at little Cost.—Sponge, Sultana, Seed, Snow, Currant, Madeira, &c. Price, per Tin, 10 Annas.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street.

LOAN WANTED.—Rs. 10 to 20 Thousand, to Increase a Thriving Mofussil Business. Will pay Ten per cent. Apply "RAMROD," care of this Office.

AN AGENT in Alsace, well Introduced in the Spinning Trade, wishes to Represent a good Bombay Cotton House. Address offers to "H. 696 M.," care of Haassenstein & Vogler, Mulhouse (Alsace).

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription. Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1 Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained most of the latest telegraphic market news through Reuter; but the following Seed quotations are since to hand from Lonnon:—Bombay Linseed was quoted on Saturday at 36⅜s. per 416 lbs., Ex-Quay, London; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at 31¼s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 31¼s., per 416 lbs., shipment, this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market steady; and Brown Rapeseed at 29s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Amsterdam, market steady.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	19,29,473
„ „ Branches...	„	„	11,99,364
Other Deposits	„	„	25,72,639
Government Securities	Inc.	„	3,56,441
Other Authorized „	unchanged		*Nil*
Loans	Dec.		15,58,707
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	„		13,46,942
Balances with other Banks	Inc.		81,645
Cash	Dec.		32,98,832

When the Presidency Bank's rates were reduced by one per cent. last Thursday there was a slightly easier feeling in the Money Market and apparently less demand for accommodation as far as the Bank itself was concerned, a state of things which is confirmed by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, notwithstanding that it shows a decrease in the Cash Balance of some 33 lakhs, at 109¾ lakhs. There had been withdrawals from Private Deposits last week to the amount of 25¾ lakhs, but, on the other hand, both in Loans and Bills Discounted there had been considerable falling off, the net decrease in trade requirements being represented by 3¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 16¼ lakhs in the week preceding. There had, however, also been heavy withdrawals from Government Deposits which accounted for 31½ lakhs of the 33 lakhs by which the Cash Balance had been reduced since the previous Saturday.

COTTON has been quiet here again to-day with a very small business doing in both directions; but prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought only 200 Bengal, at Rs. 157; and the purchases by the Mills have been confined to 300 Baghulkote, at Rs. 169-73 per candy.

WHEAT has remained a dull market with transactions for export upon a very limited scale. Prices have further given way one anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3	14	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	3	13	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	3	9	0	„
Red Delhi	„	3	5	0	„
Hard Yellow	„	3	13	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	3	9	6	„
Hard Red	„	3	8	0	„

SEEDS have also been taken to a small extent by shippers, and the market has been quiet in tone. The price of Linseed has further declined one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,440	bales.
Wheat	21,058	cwts.
Linseed	43,227	„
Rapeseed	25,944	„
Gingelly	511	„
Poppyseed	2,595	„
Groundnuts	7,479	„
Castorseed	1,715	„
Rice	13,165	„

FREIGHTS are very quiet. Holders of May-June tonnage are very firm; but there has been hardly any demand for space to-day

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 0 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 0 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits for the mail, and remained thereat all day. A fair amount of Bank Paper has been taken by the Bazaar; and a moderate amount of Merchants' Bills have been placed for May delivery, at 1s. 0 25-32d., and for June at 1s. 0 3/4d. for three months' sight Credits, July being quoted at 1s. 0 11-16d. and August at 1s. 0 21-32d. Forward Bank Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 0 9-16d. for June transfer, 1s. 0 ½d. for July, and 1s. 0 15-32d. for August, at which a moderate amount is reported, the market closing steady to firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 5-8d. to 21-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 11-16d.	„
Credit 3 „	1s. 0 25-32d.	„
France 3 „	1·34¼ to ¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102⅞ for Fours for Money and 102 13-16 for Account, and the market remained steady in tone at these quotations throughout the day, closing at an advance of 1-16 per cent. thereon, say at 102 13-16 and 102 ⅞ in the two positions, respectively, 100¼ has been named for 3½ per cents.

SHARES have shown rather more life to-day, and we note in Cotton Mill Scrip an advance of Rs. 10 in Alliance; and a decline of Rs. 30 in James Greaves; Rs. 25 each in Empress, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 20 each in Framji Petit, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 10 in Connaught; and of Rs. 5 each in Imperial, and Oriental, at our revised quotations. Albert of Kurrachee Press shares have advanced Rs. 20, and Fort Press Rs. 50. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,147½.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending May 19 compared with the statement of May 12, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	May 12. Rs.	May 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,89,631	34,60,158
Do. do. at Branches	57,21,057	45,21,693
Other Deposits	2,71,80,544	2,46,07,905
Post Bills	4,496	7,015
Cash Credits, undrawn	28,60,538	29 23,825
Rs.	5,55,06,266	4,98,70,596
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	74,36,358	77,92,799
Cash Credits on do. do.	73,75,984	75,06,734
Loans do. do. do.	1,43,09,433	1,27,50,726
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,14,43,797	1,00,93,855
Dead Stock Rs 6,80,351		
Applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,95,351	3,95,351
Stamps &c.	24,643	24 618
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks	2,46,346	3,27,991
Cash and Currency Notes	1,42,74,354	1,09,75,522
Rs.	5,55,06,266	4 98 70,596

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 12th May, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	47,459	34,758	12,701	...	42,923	...
Goods	80,256	68,460	11,796	...	1,15,494	..
Other earnings	5,320	6,229	..	909	...	38,085
Total for week	1,33,035	1,09,447	23,588	...	...	...
Aggregate	23,67,979	22,17,647	..	...	1,50,332	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 12th May, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,85,273	6,83,527	8,496	8,77,296
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	—	—	—	11,03,029

Decrease ....Rs. 2,25,733

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

VAUGHAN—May 13, at Nowgong, the wife of Captain P. B. Vaughan, 35th Sikhs, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1894.

MR. PURNENDU N. SINHA has undertaken in the pages of the *Calcutta Review* to dispute Sir Auckland Colvin's unguarded statement that British rule has taught the people of the Peninsula "for the first time" that the end and aim of the ruler is the welfare of the people, and not the personal aggrandisement of the sovereign. That this idea is a very prevalent one, Mr. Purnendu readily admits, but he says it is due to ignorance. He lays the fault of this ignorance at the door of the historians, who have almost all confined their books on Ancient India to Puranic mythologies, which have more a religious than historical significance; matters of real interest, showing the political development of the people, are entirely overlooked. In seeking to prove this contention, Mr. Purnendu quotes largely from the original text regarding the constitutions of government in the Puranic period, and although his sketch is somewhat disconnected, he presents a fairly clear, if too brightly coloured, picture of the constitution of these realms as they existed in the shadowy past—at least on paper, or on its equivalent of palm leaf. He classifies the people of Ancient India into the four castes known to every schoolboy, and reminds us that another class was growing up—the mixed caste; "but before they could assert their importance the sun of Ancient India sank low." Cultivating pious habits of life and devoting themselves entirely to the pursuit of knowledge, the Brahmins, as all historians agree, stood in marked prominence over the other classes; though all historians would not agree that "by general consent" they were the leaders of the people. Mr. Purnendu, however, does not concern himself with the fierce conflicts which were waged, before the other castes admitted the supremacy of the Brahmins. Still it would defeat his purpose to make too much of this supremacy, and he declares that the Brahmin power was not arbitrary—the laws which they codified were for the good of the people, and were based on the injunction of the Srutis and Smritis; the customs of the good and the standard of individual happiness. The power of codification did not rest with all Brahmins, or rather, if it did, they delegated it to their best and most experienced sages. Twenty of these codes, to say nothing of commentaries and compilations, remain to this day. The king had no hand in making code law—his work was to enforce it with the sword if need be. The code was everything, and without it the king was nothing. Indeed, if he failed to enforce it, he could be deposed by the Brahmins, who were regarded as his superiors.

In the making of administrative rules conformable to the code law, the king was assisted by a council, who were associated with him in all matters of home and foreign policy. As the code mostly dealt with general principles, except on questions of inheritance and succession, we are told, "important legislative functions rested with the council." The nomination of this council was vested in the king, but he was never able to avail himself of the tactics adopted centuries after by Charles I., for the code provided he should never do without the council, and also set forth in unmistakable terms the classification of the men who were to form it. The Manhu Sanhita enacted that the council should consist of "four pure and clever Brahmins, well read in the Vedas, having their teachings fresh on their minds; eight strong and armed Kshatriyas [warrior caste]; twenty-one rich Vaisyas [agriculturists]; three mild and pious Sudras [the servile caste]; and one duly qualified Suta, well read in the Puranas." The Sutas, it should be explained, were a mixed class, and were the court historians. It is not a little singular that the lowest caste should be represented in the council, and it is more than doubtful whether this would again be the case if Mrs. Besant's wishes were gratified by a return to the ancient forms of government. Mr. Purnendu says the predominance of the Vaisya class was probably a recognition of the importance of the mercantile and agricultural interests in the land. We scarcely think the Brahmins would on this ground have allowed the Vaisyas to outnumber them by five to one, except for the fact that what was lost in mere numerical strength, was more than compensated for by intellectual superiority. "There's nothing great on earth but man; there's nothing great in man but mind," says a nineteenth century poet, and, judged by this test, the four Brahmins, sprung from Brahma's eyebrow, and holding as they did the keys of knowledge, were immeasurably superior to the other thirty-three councillors put together. They alone could properly interpret the code on which the proceedings of the council were based, and under such circumstances the Vaisyas held about the same relation to them in matters under discussion as a black beetle to an archbishop. According to Manu, the councillors were all to be at the age of fifty (at the time of nomination we presume), they were to be "clever, void of jealousy and avarice, humble, impartial, and capable of settling disputes." These latter are ideal qualifications for administrators and we doubt not it was quite as difficult then as now to obtain councillors who possessed them. The testimony of history will relieve us from the charge of uncharitableness when we say that in no legislative assembly in the world has this ideal been reached. It was further provided that these virtuous councillors should not be addicted to hunting, gambling, and kindred vices. Perhaps Mr. Justice Ranade will be able to tell us whether the comprehensive term, "kindred vices," used in connection with the chase embraced all forms of exercise and all feats of physical endurance. Eight of the councillors—rather less than one-fourth of the whole number—formed an inner council for deliberation with the king. The analogy Mr. Purnendu draws between this system and an "Upper and a Lower House" is open to the objection that the eight advisers of the Crown also had seats in the general council chamber. A better analogy is to be found in the British system of a Parliament and a Cabinet selected from among its members. But even here the comparison is faulty, and we have to come to the Indian system of Legislative Councils, with their executive and additional members, to find the best resemblance.

This being the elaborate constitutional system of the past, the question arises, "How did it work?" Mr. Purnendu is constrained to admit that the records of the old Indian dynasties are so incomplete and inaccessible that it is difficult to trace out the plan in actual history. One momentary glimpse of it is, however, obtained in Tod's Annals of Rajasthana, in which it is stated that during "the good times of Mewar" that monarch promulgated, with the aid of his civil council, all the legislative enactments in which the general rights and wants of the community were involved. In this case, however, it seems that none but the Brahmins had seats upon the council which is precisely what might have been expected. "When power is by general consent given to one party, that power is sooner or later abused, and has to be checked by force or device," says Mr. Purnendu, and it might reasonably be supposed that this indisputable philosophic assertion is directed against the Braminical system. But no; he goes on to say that, like many European countries, "India had her struggles for free government; in some cases the code had to be forced upon the king; and in extreme cases he was even killed." This emphatic way of "struggling for free government"—or was it a struggle for Brahminical supremacy?—had on its side the authority of the code. The sixty-first chapter of the Book of Injunctions sets forth: "The king who cannot preserve his people, who extorts money, and is without the guidance of his council—the people should combine and kill such a disgrace of a king. The king, who, saying 'I am your preserver,' does not preserve the people, should be killed by all means as a mad and diseased dog." Who, after reading this extract, will dispute Mr. Purnendu's declaration that the monarchy of Ancient India was a limited one—limitations imposed by the code and the council. But if the code condemned the untractable kings in sweeping terms, it also gave the Brahminic benediction to pious monarchs, and even invested them with the attributes of god-head. It is here perhaps that we obtain the key to the loyalty of the people in those ancient days, and it may be remarked in passing that India is not the only country in which it has been found prudent to mingle reverence with the common fear of royalty, by investing it with more than human attributes. Describing the miseries that come upon a people who have no rajah, the code says that at such a time "two evil-doers will rob the wealth of one evil-doer, and more of such men will rob these two." It would be a difficult task to find in any literature, ancient or modern, a more apposite description of anarchical socialism than is contained in this old-time sentence. Mr. Purnendu tells us that for the most part the kings were worthy of their high calling, and that history teems with instances of great sacrifices made by them at the altar of the public good. He even goes so far as to say that the government of Ancient India was based on utilitarian principles, and that the doctrine of utilitarianism was fully understood and acted upon in India centuries before Bentham preached it. While we cannot agree with all the premises, and still less with the novel conclusions Mr. Purnendu puts forward, we readily acknowledge that he has done good service in calling attention to an interesting phase of ancient constitutional history which is very generally overlooked.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a brief but interesting account of the banquet of the International Bimetallic Conference on the evening of the 2nd May, after the first day's Conference, which is reported in another column. Sir David Evans was in the chair, and among the guests were Mr. Chaplin, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Lidderdale, late Governor of the Bank of England, and a considerable number of members of Parliament representing both sides of the House. Mr. Chaplin dwelt with enthusiasm on the many distinguished converts made by the "irresistible force of circumstances" as Mr. Barclay Chapman expressed it. The doctrines professed by the bimetallists, said Mr. Chaplin, used to be denounced as simple unadulterated nonsense by the press, and the uneducated portion of the community in this country, and the advocates of these doctrines were regarded as only fit for the interior of a lunatic asylum. That phase had passed away altogether; but, if their opponents were still unable to continue in this kind of abuse, they were still less able, he ventured to think, at the present time, to meet and answer the arguments put before them by the bimetallists. The monometallists had been again challenged that day in the admirable addresses delivered by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Leonard Courteney. He did not express any opinion as to the future views of the press with regard to this question, but with respect to another enormous influence, Mr. Chaplin held that the presence of Mr. Lidderdale at their table that evening and at their Conference was a significant and a welcome indication of a possible change of opinion in that quarter. An interesting and suggestive contribution to the facts underlying the great controversy was made by Mr. Cotterell Tupp, the Indian Honorary Secretary of the League, in an unreported speech delivered at the Conference. Sir David Barbour having dealt with the consequences to India of the continuance of the monometallic madness, and declared that "India must be bankrupt if bimetallism does not save her." Mr. Tupp spoke of the frightful increase of national burdens not in India only but throughout the whole Empire consequent on the appreciation of gold in which all their obligations are payable. The British National Debt was 839 millions in 1842, though 175 millions have been paid off by 1894 so that it has been reduced nominally to 664 millions, yet owing to the appreciation of gold in value this total of 664 millions is really equal to 1,045 millions when measured in commodities. We have really lost 381 millions by the increase in value of gold. He also pointed out that the Indian gold debt of 107 millions nominal is really equivalent to 153 millions in commodities, and the Australian gold debt of 200 millions is equal to 300 millions. Our correspondent adds that the bimetallists are full of hope and full of fight, and consider victory certain at no distant date. Mr. Leonard Courteney, who so long held aloof, has joined the movement and spoken in its favour, so has Mr. Lidderdale. A further indication of the direction in which Metropolitan opinion is tending is to be seen in the fact that the *Financial News* which is *par excellence* a city financial organ has espoused bimetallism and devoted several articles to its advocacy.

THERE was, when the mail left, some doubt still, we learn, from home, about the intentions of the Queen in regard to the ceremonial opening of the Manchester Ship Canal the day after the mail left. The Royal Yacht Enchantress was to take her Majesty for a "voyage" on the Canal on that occasion and the vessel's masts have been altered to permit of her passing under the bridges. Previous to deciding upon this part of the proceedings, by Royal command, an inspection of the water of the Canal was made by experts. This was deemed necessary on sanitary grounds, because the water has been literally in ill odour at times, and it might be found necessary that it should undergo some process of disinfection beforehand. The inspectors appear to have made a satisfactory report, for it was afterwards announced that the Queen would drive from London Road Station, Manchester, to the Town Hall, where she would receive an address thence she would drive to the Trafford Wharf, and embark on the Enchantress for a short trip on the Canal, as far as Irlam, where she would take train again, *en route* for Balmoral. The whole proceedings would only last between the three and four hours. The latest news from Manchester, however, is to the effect that the Lord Mayor had received a telegram from Windsor, which he would not read to the Council, but it might necessitate some further change in the programme. Should there be any hitch in the arrangements, much disappointment will be occasioned, for great preparations had been made both in the city of Manchester and on the Canal for her Majesty's reception. It had been decided for one thing to close all the mills in the district, and give a holiday to some 50,000 operatives. The cotton trade in Lancashire is somewhat slack again just now, so that a day's stoppage of the mills would not entail much inconvenience.

THE May Day Labour Demonstration in London was politically a *fiasco*. Only a few hundreds assembled on the Thames Embankment and marched in procession to Hyde Park. The principal feature was the brakes full of juveniles, dressed in holiday fancy costumes, in which red sashes and phyrgian cap predominated. Banners displaying Socialistic mottos were also numerous in the procession, which altogether partook more of the character of a picnic than of a political demonstration. In the Park some few platforms were erected, but there was more singing than speaking. There were one or two groups of Anarchists present, and a scuffle took place between Anarchists and Socialists, which led to some of the banners being destroyed. The police had to interfere and disperse the combatants. As at Bourdin's funeral, the other week, the public—and small blame to them—showed themselves very hostile to the anarchist part of the procession. The major part of the Labour Organisations of the Metropolis put off their May-Day demonstration till Sunday after the mail left. British workmen are too practical to lose a day's pay in order to demonstrate. By doing so, however, they have broken the so-called "Solidarity of Labour," which the simultaneous meetings on "Labour Day" (1st May) in most European capitals were intended to celebrate.

THE exemplary sentences passed, in London, by Mr. Hawkins on the Anarchists, Guiseppe Farnaria and Francis Polti, will, it may be hoped, act as a warning to scoundrels of this type who do England the doubtful honour of seeking an asylum there. Farnaria is not now believed to be the important personage among the anarchists that he was supposed to be when first arrested, and the man who is regarded as the "anarchists' banker" is still at large. Rudely constructed bombs have been picked up in the Guildhall Library and in Spring-gardens, Westminster, outside the London County Council offices; but in both cases, after examination by experts they were declared to be harmless. The practical joker is finding considerable scope for the exercise of his small wit in the manufacture of bogus bombs just now both in London and Paris.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the Outward English mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Saturday next.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Kerbela, which arrived in harbour, on the 20th instant, from Rangoon, under the command of Captain W. H. Watkeys, reports having experienced during the voyage, from 10th to 13th instant, strong south-westerly head wind and high sea, and then fresh north-westerly wind and fine weather.

AT a recent meeting of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, was specially requested to undertake the erection of the marble statue of Dr. Thomas Blaney on the site of the five-lights pillar to the north of the Bazaar Gate gardens. The work has already been fairly commenced. The massive pillar, with its large branches, has been taken down; and the foundations of the basement of the statue are being laid.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th April, 1894, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1893 of 175,095 maunds and Rs. 20,993 in the earnings.

IN the next relief season Bombay will give the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment at Kampti to the Madras Command (Rangoon and Port Blair) for the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment proceeding to Aden in relief of the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, going home. It will also give the 30th Field Battery at Kirkee for the 29th Field Battery at Belgaum, and will receive the No. 9 Southern Division at Aden from Fort St. George. The move of the Worcestershire Regiment from Kampti and Sitabuldi might be otherwise arranged, as the expense of movement from one of the most central Indian stations—almost equidistant from the sea-board at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay—would be very great.

THE march of improvement continues in Quetta, says a local correspondent. An excellent new dak bungalow has been opened in convenient proximity to the railway station. An elaborate Gothic edifice in brick and stone has been reared in the church compound, to house the church *mali* and another coolie! It is said on the best authority that this useless building cost nearly Rs. 3,000, and when one reflects that such a sum would have built a mission church, which is badly wanted, or made the soldiers' home into a decent edifice, it becomes difficult to excuse such an absolute waste of public money. The General has unearthed and mounted a large and ancient cannon by way of ornament on our main road; thereat horses shy and natives admire all day long. The new ball-room in connection with the Institute is to be taken in hand and completed at once; it will cost about Rs. 8,000, and is to have a really good floor, used only for dancing. Meantime, "the city," as the natives call Quetta Bazaar, remains less than half-drained, and our local newspaper, the *Baluchistan Gazette*, is filled with complaints of heavy taxes, insanitary surroundings, and vexatious restrictions on trade. There is an agitation on foot to get a municipality established for Quetta. It might do good, and at any rate could not do harm—it might even perhaps keep the main street in the bazaar decently clean in the winter, and mend the road there now and then, which "the powers that be" never condescend to do.

A BERLIN correspondent learns that Prince Henry will not attend the wedding festivities of the Grand Duchess Xenia, which will be celebrated in the smallest family circle, but will go to St. Petersburg in the autumn to represent the Emperor William at the wedding of the Czarewitch. The Russian Prince is expected to arrive at Potsdam on Saturday next, on his way home from Darmstadt. In a few days the Czar's confessor, the Greek priest Janyscheff, will arrive at Darmstadt to prepare Princess Alix for her conversion. It is understood that the Czarewitch, at the eleventh hour, before he left St. Petersburg for Coburg, made some difficulties regarding his engagement, which he wished to postpone, as he did not yet feel inclined to marry. The Czar, however, insisted upon his being engaged.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Splendid preparations have been made at Manchester and Salford in honour of the opening of the Ship Canal by her Majesty the Queen to-day.

EXECUTION OF AN ANARCHIST.

PARIS, MAY 21.

The Anarchist Henry, who was sentenced to death for throwing a bomb at the Cafe Terminus, was guillotined this morning.

SUSPENSION OF THE SERVIAN CONSTITUTION.

BELGRADE, MAY 21.

King Alexander has suspended the Servian Constitution owing to the Court of Appeal quashing the unpopular Royal Ukase annulling the banishment of his parents.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The death is announced of Mr. Edmund Yates.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay, at noon, to-day.

THE GONHA LANDSLIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

A report is now being prepared by Mr. Holland, of the Geological Survey, on the Gonha landslip, for the Government of India.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Queripel's successor has now been nominated at head-quarters, awaiting sanction of the Secretary of State. However, the next senior man on the list has been appointed to officiate.

Mr Lyall, Home Secretary to the Government of India, takes over his appointment in Assam on July 4; and Mr. Hewitt takes charge of the Home Department on the 1st instant.

THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior visits Simla, according to present arrangements next month.

WAZIRISTAN AFFAIRS.

Details of enquiry into the affairs of Waziristan will be confidential, until the Government of India have passed orders, before submitting the case to the Punjab Government for disposal.

REVENUE ACTS FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

The Government of the Provinces has appointed a special committee for the revision of the Revenue Acts for the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

COURT-MARTIAL ON THE SEPOYS OF THE 17TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

The general court-martial of the thirteen sepoys of the 17th Bengal Infantry for mutinous conduct on the 3rd instant commenced at Agra to-day under the presidency of Colonel Hart, East Surrey Regiment.

ENCOUNTER WITH BUNDELKHAND DACOITS.

Another successful encounter with the Bundelkhand dacoits occurred on Saturday, when Mr. Hankin and party met a notorious outlaw Pheransingh. He and his brother were killed at Durjan, and his lieutenant was captured. The casualties on our side was one wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 19.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 21.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from Bombay arrived this morning.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arrov left Singapore, for Hongkong, last Saturday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MAY 19.

2¾ per cent. Consols	100¼
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	53 7-8
Bar Silver	28¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted. Amoor route interrupted between Krasnojarsk and Irkoutsk.

Mails for Reunion and Madagascar close at Mauritius noon Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

One line to Burmah through direct route working imperfect others interrupted beyond Taungup Assam route interrupted beyond Goalpara, Burmah, and Assam traffic blocked.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	6	0 a.m.	25	14
Teheran	21	2	8 p.m.	...	46
Suez	21	2	55 p.m.	...	1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 21st May, 1894.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	30	...	2
„ Kurrachee	...	20	...	1
„ Madras	1	37	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 20.	
10 p.m.	83·7
MONDAY, MAY 21.	
6 a.m.	81·7
10 a.m.	88·0
2 p.m.	88·7
4 p.m.	88·1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 20th May, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·792
Temperature of the Air	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·699
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·9
General Direction of wind*	W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	189

* From midnight to midnight.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 4.

CLASSIC COINCIDENCES AND CURIOSITIES.

OF the quintette of races which are by common consent styled classic, the Two Thousand Guineas, to be decided in the course of the ensuing week, invariably provokes the keenest curiosity among real sportsmen, for it is the first great contest of the season for three-year-old aristocrats. The "Guineas" is generally supposed to be the key of the situation in regard to the Derby. As a matter of fact, an analysis of results proves that the race over the Rowley mile at Newmarket can hardly be considered in this light. There have been six horses in the present century which have, to use a colloquialism, "swept the board" so far as these classic contests are concerned. They have won the Two Thousand, the Derby, and the St. Leger, and are popularly called "Winners of the Triple Crown." The horses are Mr. John Bowes's West Australian in 1853, Comte de Lagrange's Gladiateur in 1865, Sir Richard Sutton's Lord Lyon in 1866, the Duke of Westminster's Ormonde in 1886, Sir F. Johnstone's Common in 1891, and Mr. H. McCalmont's Isinglass in 1893. I do not think that the mere fact of our studs producing three triple crown heroes in eight seasons proves any general decadence in the quality of our race-horses. The trio have all been remarkable animals, and Ormonde is generally regarded as the horse of the century, although of course there is much divergence of opinion on such an open subject as this. The winners who have in addition to these six carried off both the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby are: Sir Charles Bunbury's Smolensko in 1813, the Duke of Rutland's Cadland in 1828, Lord Jersey's Bay Middleton in 1836, Mr. John Bowes's Cotherstone in 1843, Mr. R. C. Naylor's Macaroni in 1863, Mr. Johnstone's Pretender in 1869, the Duke of Westminster's Shotover in 1882, and the Duke of Portland's Ayrshire in 1888. Shotover is the only filly among this lot. Thus I think you will agree with me that the Guineas has not generally enabled us to read the future so far as the Derby is concerned. While we are studying coincidences I may as well add that the following have carried off both the Two Thousand and the One thousand Guineas (the race for fillies decided two days later): Lord George Bentinck's Crucifix in 1840, Mr. Graham's Formosa in 1868, and Lord Lonsdale's Pilgrimage in 1878. No heroine of the One Thousand Guineas has ever been returned the victor of the Derby, but the following fillies have finished first both in the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks: Neva in 1817, Corinne in 1818, Zinc in 1823, Cobweb in 1824, Galatea in 1832, Crucifix in 1840, Mendicant in 1846, Governess in 1858, Formosa in 1868, Reine in 1872, Apology in 1874, Spinaway in 1875, Camelia in 1876, Wheel of Fortune in 1879, Thebais in 1881, Busybody in 1884, Miss Jummy in 1886, Reve d'Or in 1887, Mimi in 1891, and La Fleche in 1892. This is a list of such formidable proportions that it rather tends to discount the saying as to fillies being kittle kattle. The Two Thousand Guineas is, moreover, memorable as the only race of its class which was ever won by a twin, as Nicolo, the winner of 1823, was.

THE "GUINEAS" AND THE FATHER OF THE TURF.

As Doncaster and Epsom had their great race it would indeed have been peculiar had Newmarket, the chief racing centre of England, lacked such a feature. The Two Thousand Guineas was established in 1809, and the One Thousand in 1814. For the former there were 23 subcribers at 100 guineas each, and for the latter 10 subscribers at 100 guineas each, so that it is fair to assume that the races took their titles from these facts. It is worthy of note that the same patron of the Turf, Mr. Christopher Wilson, won each event in its first year. In other words, Mr. Wilson captured the Two Thousand in 1809 with Wizard, and the One Thousand in 1814 with Charlotte. This Mr. Christopher Wilson was the oldest member of the Jockey Club, and is generally described as the "Father of the Turf." Mr. Wilson, who lived near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, was an honourable sportsman, who took the very greatest interest in the welfare of the turf, and did much, "as Nimrood" tells us, by his "amiable and conciliatory manners and conduct," to unite the sportsmen of the North and South, and divest their matches and engagements of some disagreeable features. You see this rivalry between the North and South was very bitter in those distant days, and more than once led to fisticuffs. Mr. Christopher Wilson was the only man of his time who enjoyed the honour of winning the Derby and the St. Leger with the same horse, as he did with Champion, by Pot-8-o's ridden in each race by the renowned Frank Buckle. Mr. Wilson was a cute man. He had determined to try a colt on the morrow, when his trainer said: "We must not try to-morrow, sir." "Why not?" replied Mr. Wilson. "We shall be watched, sir," answered the trainer; "and the old horse's (that is, the trial horse) white foreleg will be sure to let out the cat." "Leave that to me," rejoined Mr. Wilson; "I shall be at the stable before you get out with the horse." And he was there painting the white foreleg of the old horse black, and the fellow limb of the colt white, and so they went to the exercise ground. Of course, the old horse ran the fastest and the longest, but being taken by the "touters," as they were then called, for the juvenile the fame of the latter soon got abroad, and he was sold to a nobleman for 1,500 guineas—or about 1,100 guineas more than he was worth. Nowadays owners do not resort to such cumbrous devices as painting the distinguishing marks of the animals engaged. The weights carried in trials are the great secrets. Mr. Wilson, however, was not to be beaten in his day and generation, as the following annecdote will show. Over the St. Leger of 1834, when Lord Westminster's Touchstone was the winner, a bet of 1,000 guineas was made by two well-known persons on the turf. A took the field against certain horses, named by B, of which Touchstone was not one. B, however, claimed the stakes, and produced his list in which Touchstone was named at the bottom of the paper. A's list did not show any such entry. The Jockey Club was requested to act as mediator, and Mr. Wilson had charge of the matter. Said he: "The name of Touchstone certainly appears in B's list, and apparently written with the same ink. Now, my old friend, Roberts, the banker, told me that there is a species of ink that can be made to match any shade which that liquid may exhibit, if examined by daylight, but if put to the test of a candle, a difference of tint is plainly shown. Let the room be made dark, then, and candles produced." The test was applied. Mr. Wilson then ordered that the gentlemen should be shown into the room. This having been done, he simply announced the verdict thus: "A wins from B one thousand guineas." Thus did the "Father of the Turf" detect and expose the forgery of B.

THE "GUINEAS" AND THE DERBY.

I do not propose to spend much time over the earlier races for the Two Thousand Guineas other than those I have already referred to. In addition to those I stop at the name of Vedette, a son of Voltigeur, who won the race in 1857. Vedette gave John Osborne the first of his six winning mounts in these contests, and the horse himself is worthy of note, as being a sire of Galopin, and therefore the grandsire of St. Simon—although Vedette was not by any means a great success as a stud horse. Let us pass over a decade in 1867, when we shall recall the success of the Duke of Beaufort's Vauban, who on the strength of this victory was made the favourite for the Derby at the short odds of 6 to 4 against. Will that Derby ever be forgotten? Vauban was the cynosure of the Epsom throng, although Mr. Merry's Marksman had some admirers. All through the race Vauban and Marksman were well to the fore, but suddenly a contemptible-looking horse dashed through the drifting snow and beat Vauban by a neck. That horse carried the rose jacket of young Mr. Henry Chaplin, and his name—need I say it—was Hermit. That race brought disaster to the Marquis of Hastings, and even induced the Duke of Beaufort to sell his horses in training and retire from the turf for a time. The Duke has been doing this again during the present year of grace. In 1870 Macgregor made his first appearance on a race-course, and proved possessed of such a gift of speed, that he cantered off with the Two Thousand. In 1881 Peregrine signalised his debut in the same manner, and the next "dark horse" to astonish the public was Common, in 1891. Such feats as these are very gratifying to the owner of the horse, but very discouraging to everybody else. Macgregor was nearly six lengths in front of Kingcraft, who finished third, but within a month Kingcraft had won Lord Falmouth his first Derby. Silvio ran third in the Two Thousand in 1877, Sefton in 1878, and Harvester in 1884, but each of these rank as Derby winners—and I express my meaning in this somewhat equivocal manner because Harvester ran a dead heat with St. Gatien. St. Blaise, who was unplaced in 1883, just squeezed home for the Derby, Galliard, the victor over the Rowley Mile, being no nearer than third. Reverting to Macgregor, I may add that he was actually made the favourite for the blue ribbon at 9 to 4 on. These odds were required in the case of Ormonde, while last year 95 to 40 was asked for by the bookmakers in regard to Isinglass. Thus Macgregor was at least one of the hottest favourites ever known for the Derby, on the strength of his Newmarket running, but this marvellous galloper could hardly move on the day of the race. It was said that Macgregor had been "got at." It was with difficulty that he finished fourth. Poor Macgregor afterwards went to the stud, but was found dead in his box one morning, having expired suddenly.

BONNY PRINCE CHARLIE.

In 1872 Joseph Dawson's Prince Charlie—one of the speediest and most popular horses that ever trod the turf—secured the Guineas from Mr. Savile's Cremorne by a neck, Queen's Messenger being a bad third. Whether or no it was intended that Prince Charlie should go the way of Macgregor I know not, but at times the son of Blair Athol travelled very queerly in the quotations, and under these circumstances it was determined to engage Osborne—honest John—to ride. Prince Charlie could have been disqualified if Tom Jennings (senr.) had chosen to tell all he knew about the horse. Mr. Savile was irritated when he afterwards learned the real facts, but surely it was not the business of Tom Jennings to interfere in what did not concern him. And, after all, it was merely a technicality. The horse was bred by an eccentric gentleman, named Jones. The colt's dam, Eastern Princess, had been sent to France, on a visit to Monarque, and whilst abroad Prince Charlie was foaled. Under these circumstances a certificate of his pedigree should have been lodged with the Jockey Club, in accordance with the Rules of Racing, but it was not. In the Derby, Cremorne completely turned the tables on Prince Charlie, although the former only stalled off the terrific rush of Pell Mell by a head. Prince Charlie, who won over £14,000 in stakes during his career, was sold to America for use as a stallion, and he died on November 12th, 1886. On the next anniversary of the Guineas —1873—Mr. Savile again ran second with Kaiser, Gang Forward being the victor by a head. To lose the Guineas in successive years by a neck and a head is hard luck. But neither Gang Forward nor Kaiser could defeat the outsider, Doncaster, in the Derby.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS IN THE "SEVENTIES."

In 1874 the Guineas resulted in the victory of Lord Falmouth's Atlantic, ridden by the youth, Fred Archer, who had in the previous race gone to the scale at 6st. 1lb. Mr. Clare Vyner's Camballo, with Osborne on his back, was the fortunate horse in 1875—the second being an animal named Picnic. The latter is worthy of more than passing notice, from the fact that some time previously he had broken his leg. Indeed, it was the year before, and Tom Jennings had Picnic put in slings in a loose box. There the horse remained for six weeks, during which time he was not even groomed. And still he ran second in the Guineas, but never accomplished aught noteworthy after. The Guineas of 1876 was a great surprise to those most intimately concerned. Lord Dupplin had bought Petrarch for 12,000 guineas, but in the home trial he was beaten by his stable companion, Kaleidoscope. Therefore, the latter started favourite, only to finish third, Petrarch being the victor. In consequence of this Petrarch became a raging favourite for the Derby, but here he was not even placed to Kisber. In 1877, Count F. de Lagrange's Chamant won from the American Brown Prince, but in 1878 Count Lagrange's Insulaire could only finish second to Lord Londsdale's Pilgrimage, who also won the One Thousand Guineas. In these years, 1877-78, the third in the Guineas, Silvio and Sefton, were the heroes of the Derby, as I have already said.

THROUGH THE "EIGHTIES."

The Duke of Beaufort, having returned to his old love, was successful in the race of 1880, when Fordham got Petronel home from Muncaster. Regarding this anniversary, Sir George Chetwind tells a good story. He says: "As an instance of the difficulty of judging of what was won on the Newmarket courses, it is noteworthy that so shrewd and careful an observer as the Duke of Beaufort was deceived as to the result of this race. Carefully watching the finish, he thought that Muncaster had been victorious, and when the horses had passed the post turned away, remarking—'Two strides further and I should have won.' His surprise and satisfaction when he saw that he had won were equally great." Webb, who was second on Muncaster, had some consolation next year on Peregrine, who vanquished the Americans, Iroquois and Don Fulano; but in the Derby the placings were exactly reversed. The Duke of Westminster for the first time took the Guineas in 1882 with Shotover, who was only the second mare in thirty years to win it. Shotover, however, could not emulate Pilgrimage by capturing the One Thousand, although she was the heroine of the Derby. In the Guineas and Derby the running was wonderfully true, Quicklime in each instance finishing second to Shotover. Passing over Galliard's success, to which I have previously referred, I note how the aptly named Scot Free galloped home from the little chestnut St. Medard. In 1885 Paradox, on whom odds of 3 to 1 were laid, just won by a head from the Chopette colt, afterwards named Crafton. The race between Archer on Paradox and Cannon on Crafton will never be forgotten for the great "Tinman" was seldom seen to worse advantage and Cannon rarely to better. The backers of Paradox had a terrible fright, and in the Derby Webb was seen on the back of the son of Casuistry, but in this instance Archer on Melton was just as superb, and won the race by the "thickness of a railway ticket." When I turn back to my guide and note that the mighty Ormonde actually started at 3½ to 1 for the Guineas in 1886 I marvel. Minting was fovourite, with Saraband second in request. Mat Dawson, who had trained Minting, could not help exclaiming as the field was galloping along the Abingdon mile bottom: "That's a rare devil, that is." He meant Ormonde, who eventually won in a canter. All Newmarket swore by Minting—but great colt as he was, he could not live with Ormonde. In 1888 there was the memorable break-down of Friar's Balsam, which left the Duke of Portland to finish first and second with Ayrshire and Johnny Morgan, but if the master of Welbeck must be accounted somewhat lucky on this occasion, he was unfortunate next year when Fred Barrett on Donovan allowed Tom Canon on Enthusiast to get the better of him. Barrett, apprehending most danger from Pioneer, was not watching Enthusiast, who snatched a head verdict, although Donovan was travelling the faster of the two at the finish, and ought never to have been beaten.

IN THE "NINETIES."

Coming to the "nineties" we see that that curious tempered brute, Surefoot, galloped away with the Guineas. Indeed, he had won at the Bushes. We all remember what a great favourite he became for the Derby, and how he disgraced himself on Epsom Downs, and allowed a commoner like Sainfoin to beat the gigantic Le Nord, who ran second both at Newmarket and Epsom. In 1891 Common commenced his brief triumphal career in the Guineas, and 1892 Bonavista did a good turn for that excellent and generous sportsman, Mr. "Banker" Rose, while last year Isinglass asserted his superiority to Mr. Rose's Ravensbury, and the Duke of Portland's Raeburn, both good horses. Next week, I shall expect to see Lord Rosebery's colt, Ladas, by Hampton—Illuminata, added to the roll of victors over the Rowley mile, although, as I have shown, the race has been very fruitful of surprises, and is by no means a key to the Derby puzzle.

Two more new plays have been produced in London theatres since the last mail left. At St. James's Theatre "The Masqueraders," a new drama by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, was placed on the boards for the first time. It is a brilliant production, and possesses situations of great power; indeed, some of the critics consider it to be the best play Mr. Jones has yet written. It is a drama of English life and country-house society. The other new production is a musical extravaganza, "King Kodak," brought out at Terry's Theatre. There is nothing very remarkable about it, and it is somewhat dull.

PHARMACOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

THE BOMBAY PROFESSORSHIP NOT SANCTIONED.

REGARDING the proposed appointment of Dr. N. F. Surveyor as Pharmacologist in the Grant Medical College and the proposed deputation by His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur of Dr. Surveyor to Europe to study Bacteriology, the following resolution was issued yesterday from the Educational Department:—

Bombay Castle, 21st April, 1894.

Read again:—

Letter to the Government of India, No. 264, dated the 6th February, 1894—Requesting sanction to the creation of an appointment of Pharmacologist in the Grant Medical College on a salary of Rs. 500 a month on certain terms.

Read—

Memorandum from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 2891, dated the 2nd April, 1894—Submitting, in reply to Political Department letter No. 1715, dated the 20th March, 1894, regarding the deputation to Europe by His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur of Dr. Nasarwanji Fakirji Surveyor, Honorary Physician, J. J. Hospital, for the purpose of studying Bacteriology, the following letter from the Principle, Grant Medical College, No. 1826, dated the 28th March, 1894:—

"In reply to your endorsement No. 2610, dated 22nd instant, and correspondence, herewith returned, I have the honour to state that Dr. Surveyor has already had six months' training in Bacteriology at University College, London, and in an interview which I have had with him he stated that if he could leave Bombay in time to join the Summer advanced course in Bacteriology at University College, which commences on May 1st, he could pursue the syllabus of study accompanying this letter. At the same time he could join the Class of Organic Chemical Analysis. He proposes to take various Indian drugs with him and go through their quantitative analysis under the supervision of the Professor of Organic Chemistry. At the end of the Summer Session I suggested that he should join the Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society and pursue the investigation of drugs, so as to get thoroughly acquainted with the method of drug analysis and at the same time join a Pharmacological Laboratory. So far as I know there is no systematic course in Physiological Pharmacology in London, the practice being for young graduates, who have become well acquainted with Physiological experiments, to carry on Pharmacological research in the College of Surgeons' Laboratory on the Thames Embankment, or at St. Bartholemews Hospital or elsewhere. Dr. Surveyor wishes to take the advice of his teachers at University College as to the best place for this Pharmacological work, and he suggests that the course should be mapped out in detail after consulting his friends there. He also informed me that advanced workers in Laboratories are required to supply themeselves with some of the more ordinary instruments and chemical glassware suited more especially for the specific work on which they are engaged, and in some cases they must also provide the chemical reagents required. He suggests that a grant should be made to him for the purchase of such instruments and glassware as he requires, as they are not provided in the Petit Laboratory at present and will have to be purchased subsequently. These instruments and glassware will be brought with him to India and added to the apparatus in the Laboratory. The Rs. 6,000 proposed to be expended when converted into gold will not go far in his ordinary expenditure as there are heavy fees for Laboratories and teaching, and I believe that Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 could be provided from the remains of the Petit Laboratory Fund for the purchase of the necessary instruments and glassware if it were sanctioned."

Expressing his concurrence in the Principal's suggestions. Observing that it is not possible to lay down any definite rules for Dr. Surveyor's guidance as so little is known here regarding the courses of instruction; suggesting, however, that the matter be referred to the Physician to the Secretary of State for India, and that Dr. Surveyor should receive instructions on arrival in England, and that the necessary apparatus, chemicals, &c., be procured through the Stores Department of the India Office.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Medical, No. 224, dated the 11th April, 1894:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 264, dated the 6th ultimo, requesting that the Government of India may accord sanction to the creation of an appointment of Pharmacologist in the Grant Medical College on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem for a period of three years, subject to further orders after full consideration of the results attained at the end of that period. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that there is a field for pharmacological research which should not be left unexplored, especially where the advantage of a fully equipped Laboratory, such as exists at the Grant College, is present. Dr. Nassarwanji Fakirji Surveyor, M.D., M.A., B.Sc. (Bombay), M.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. (Cambridge), who, it is said, will be qualified for the work after a special course for six months in London, is recommended for the appointment.

"2. In reply I am to invite attention to the opinions expressed by the Principal of the Grant Medical College and by the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay in the letters forwarded by you, that in the climate of Bombay a Pharmacologist would labour under great disadvantages as compared with a similar investigator in Europe, and that results obtained in Bombay would be less definite and reliable than expriments conducted in a cooler climate. I am further to say that the Government of India are advised that the investigations of a Pharmacologist, to be of value, must be conducted with extreme care and with every precaution to exclude fallacious results; and that the conclusions to be drawn from any series of experiments require much thought and discrimination even from the greatest scientists. The professional advisers of the Government of India consider that it would, in any circumstances, be expedient rather to make provision for the investigation in Europe of the properties of Indian drugs than to attempt experiments in Bombay.

"3. In view of these opinions the Government of India regret that they are unable to recommend the proposal of the Government of Bombay for the creation of this appointment at public expense, to the Secretary of State, whose sanction would be necessary.

Resolution.—The Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction should be informed of the decision of the Government of India with reference to paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 171, dated the 26th January, 1894.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 11th instant, left Aden, at noon, yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 7 a.m., on Saturday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr R Malcolm, Mrs Symons, Mr T M Cotgrave, Mrs Cotgrave and infant, two Misses Cotgrave, Mrs W D Wilkins, Mr F M Hamilton, Miss Davies, Mr Wellington, Miss Desmond, Mr F W Tytler, Mr Watson, Mr and Mrs Smith, Mr and Mrs T Simmons, Mr Simmons (junr.), Mr J G Coverton, Mrs A Prideaux, two Misses Prideaux, Mr Arthur Prideaux, Mr W B Starky, Mr Guidera, Miss Miller, Miss Bloomfield, Mr H B Evans, Mr Frank Ross, and Mrs Roper and two children.

From Brindisi: Mr T E W Lewis, Mr F Lewis, Mr R G Chichester, Mr and Mrs F S Mullaly, Capt and Mrs H C E Cave, Mr Lloyd, Mr McEwen, Mr J B Duncan, Mr and Mrs Bird, and Mr S A Chalk.

For Kurrachee.—Mrs. A P Dunbar Stuart, Mr M M Murzban, and Mr W A Buchanan.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S STATUE.

KHAN BAHADUR M. C. MURZBAN, Executive Engineer of the Municipality, has lost no time in taking steps to wash out the tar, with which the statue of Sir Richard Temple, late Governor of Bombay, was daubed after mid-night, on Sunday, with a view to its disfigurement. If prompt steps had not been taken the figure would, perhaps, have been permanently affected. Men have been at work washing out the tar by means of cocoanut-oil. It is certain that the original colour of the statue will not be restored without a good deal of trouble. The red spots still left on the breast are not likely to be erased without much difficulty. Now that the tar has been removed the face of the statue is somewhat yellowish, but it is believed that the disfigurement will not be permanent. The police are making diligent enquiries for the offender or offenders, and a sepoy has been temporarily posted to watch the statue. A *ramosee* belonging to the Municipal Executive Engineer's Department is also stationed near the place for the present.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER IN THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN*.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Mansukhlal, a European ex-member of the Salvation Army, stands charged with defamation, in that he, on the 20th of January, published certain statements, in the *Bombay Guardian*, with the intent to harm the reputation of Damji Lukhmichund, manager to Jadowji Khodidas, the Licensed Opium Farmer for the Town of Bombay. Mr. R. K. R. Kama, of Messrs. Thakoredas, Dhurmsey and Kama, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Mansukhlal conducted his own defence. Rev. A. W. Prautch was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Kama. He denied having mentioned to Mr. Campbell anything about the *onus* or substance of what appeared in the article. Sher Mahomed was next called and said he saw smoking pipes and other things removed from complainant's shop placed in a cart and taken to Mahim. Ebrahim bin Hafez and other witnesses were also called. They said that Amu Mya had taken them to a chandoolkhana at Mahim. The defendant at 1-15 p.m. asked for a short postponement on the ground that two native witnesses whom he wished to call had not turned up. Mr. Kama opposed the application, but the Magistrate allowed the case to stand over until three o'clock in the afternoon. At the hour named the case was further proceeded with, and the accused called Gunesh Anant Bhinde, on the staff of the *Bombay Guardian*. He was of opinion that what the defendant was doing was in the interests of the public. He had visited opium shops and ascertained that people could get the drug very easily. He did not inform the police about the sale of opium. At the time witness did not think the sale was illegal. He had visited hundreds of chandoolkhanas, where he had taken a number of European and Native visitors to see the smokers, but did not know much about opium laws as it was no part of his duty to do so.

The accused then addressed the Court at some length. He asked the Court to consider the motives which led the accused to publish the alleged defamation. Having alluded to the circumstances under which the article was written the accused submitted that the statements therein published were made with *bona fide* intention. Opium was sold at the bogus clubs where the members paid no subscription. He thought the petition of the opium smokers was got up by Damji and handed to the petitioners in Mr. Rustom's presence with a view to bamboozle some one, and whether that some one was Mr. Campbell he was not prepared to say. The opium officials were present in court during the proceeding and grinned at and frightened the few trembling witnesses called for the defence. The difficulties he had in producing such witnesses had simply been unparellelled in the history of Bombay, but the evidence which he had adduced was nothing to what he intended to adduce. The matter would not end with charges of defamation. He asked the Court even to sentence him to the maximum punishment allowed by law if it considered he had falsely and maliciously written the article. If he had done so he was worthy of being sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. But so long as it was not proved to be the case, no charge could rest against him. As a journalist, he had been making enquiries regarding the opium dens in Bombay for some time, so could go on for ever talking about the subject. As he had been speaking for nearly one hour he did not intend to waste more time but would conclude by submitting that his statements were all made in good faith for the public good and those statements were all true.

Mr. Kama replying for the prosecution remarked that since the conviction of Mr. Prautch the case had only "progressed" to be completely broken down so far as defence was concerned. The libel was written on the allegations of persons who were called in evidence, but who failed to prove anything. The accused did not attempt to verify the statements, and they could not therefore be credited. Complainant had nothing to say with regard to the object of the accused to suppress the opium clubs, but he only wished to see them made responsible for their action in calling complainant a criminal. The defence entirely failed to prove that Damji had sold chandool as they alleged. The accused and Mr. Prautch had entirely relied upon the uncorroborated statement of the witness, Amu Mya, most of the native witnesses being tutored by Amu Mya. The accused should be sentenced in the same way as Mr. Prautch, for he had, on his own admission, written a libel about complainant whom he had not seen nor known about before.

The Magistrate having reserved judgment in this case to 12th of June and following days were fixed for the hearing of the case against Mr. Dyer.

Mr. Dyer said it would be unfair to him to go on from day to day as he conducted his defence in person. He was unable to give any reason as to how that was so his Worship fixed those days. It was done under his protest.

Alluding to Mr. Prautch's case Mr. Kama applied that the Court should compel Mr. Prautch to pay the amount of fine by "distress," as the law laid it down that even if a person had suffered imprisonment it did not prevent the fine being recovered as the imprisonment was imposed for contempt of Court.

Mr. Prautch replied that the imprisonment was imposed as an alternative punishment for the fine.

The Magistrate remarked that the question was purely in the discretion of the Court, and should not be pressed at that stage. Mr. Kama did not press the matter and no order was made.

THE RELEASE OF THE REV. A. W. PRAUTCH.

A MEETING of the friends and sympathisers of the Rev. A. W. Prautch for the purpose of welcoming him on his release from gaol was held in the compound of the Rev. W. E. Robins' house, at Grant Road, on Friday evening. The whole compound was lighted with Chinese lanterns. There was a large and sympathetic gathering. Rev. W. E. Robins presided, and said that they were there for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with Mr. Prautch who had been called upon to suffer for no wrong but for well-doing, and not only with Mr. Prautch personally but with the cause for which he had suffered. Rev. E. F. Ward proposed a resolution expressive of sympathy with, and increased confidence in, Mr. Prautch. This was seconded by Staff-Captain Abdul Aziz, a native officer of the Salvation Army, who spoke in Urdu, and was supported by various speakers. Mr. Prautch in replying said that he was proud to have been called upon to suffer. This was only the beginning of the fight. He was not discouraged but more than ever determined. He had from the very beginning expected this kind of treatment from Government, and therefore was not surprised when it came. Government would cling to the revenue even though it meant ultimate loss. Sometimes in a village he saw a drink shop surrounded by a crowd of men who would otherwise have been in their fields at work. They were being turned into loafers by Government for the sake of the bit of revenue from what they drank. Their work, their families, and their crops and eventually the land revenue and the whole country would suffer from this short-sighted policy. It had been stated on authority that there were seven thousand opium slaves in Bombay. This was, he felt sure, very much below the mark—the figures might safely be multiplied by three. These men were being made into beggars, thieves, and vagabonds, and yet Government was blind to the evil. It must be stopped and should be stopped. A resolution declaring the necessity of the immediate and entire prohibition of the growth and manufacture of opium except for medical use was proposed by Miss Leonard, and after several speeches in its favour was adopted unanimously.

A GENERAL court-martial is to assemble in Quetta shortly in connection with the incident which occurred in the 7th Bombay Lancers at Sibi, when a sowar in the dead of the night ran amuck with a carbine, killing three men and wounding two. It is said that the culprit slipped away in the darkness and got back to his place in time to answer his name when the roll was called. A naik of the 40th Pathans was also accidently shot by a recruit, who was doing sentry duty here while the regiment was away for the manœuvres; fortunately, the mishap was not serious. A successful forgery has been perpetrated on the Quetta Treasury to the tune of Rs. 1,600, and the forger is still at large. Major Temple is away at Kelat.

SEVERAL changes have occurred among our residents, writes a Quetta correspondent. Colonel Browne has gone home. Mr. Faulkner, of the Bombay Grenadiers, acts as Cantonment Magistrate, but only until Captain Watson arrives from Ferozepore, to take up the appointment. Mr. Croudace, who was to have been Municipal Engineer, has declined the appointment and left for England, and we have a new Secretary to the Club in the energetic person of Surgeon-Major North. The wing of the Bombay Grenadiers from Kelat halted here for two or three days *en route* to Karachi to join the rest of the regiment, the men rejoicing greatly at the idea of returning to Poona after their long sojourn in Baluchistan.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Cowasji Pestonji, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Messrs. Dinsha Bomanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhaii Lalji, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Govardhandas Gooculdas Tejpal, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. N. Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, G. W. Roughton, Major B. Scott, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

THE BENGAL COAL.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 113, of 4th April, 1894, as under:—"That Memorandum No. 28205, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself from the Executive Engineer, reporting the results of trials of Bengal and other coal at Love Grove Pumping Engines and the Municipal Workshops be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference to their Resolution No. 6225, dated 28th September, 1893."

Mr. Roughton proposed that the memorandum be recorded. He remarked that the result of the trials was satisfactory, and that the trial should be extended.

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas seconded the proposition.

Mr. Wacha said that several mills in Bombay had been using Japanese coal together with Davidson's West Hartley coal, with very satisfactory results. When Japanese coal was burnt without an admixture of English coal, it smoked but when the proportion of Japanese and English coals was equal smoke was very trifling. The exchange being dear the English coal would be more expensive than the Japanese coal and the Municipal Commissioner would do well to use Japanese coal also, which could be obtained from Messrs. Tata and Sons at Rs. 14 per ton.

The proposition was carried.

GOVERNMENT REFUSAL TO SANCTION A LOAN.

In accordance with notice given Mr. Roughton moved a resolution agreeing to the recommendation of the Standing Committee that a draft letter to Government on the subject of the refusal of the Government of India to sanction the provision in the Loan of Rs. 25¼ lakhs, of the Rs. 2,00,000 entered for the construction of chawls and stables for the Health Department, be adopted, and that the President be requested to address Government in terms of the said draft. The proposed draft was as follows:—

"From the President, Municipal Corporation, to the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department.

"Sir,—By desire of the Municipal Corporation I have the honor to address Government on the subject of the refusal of the Government of India to sanction the sum included in the proposals recently made for a loan of 25¼ lakhs of rupees on account of chawls and stables for the Health Department, and amounting, in round figures, to 2 lakhs. The actual items and amounts to which this refusal relates are as under:—Health Department stables F and G Wards, Rs. 78,744; Health Department bigaris chawl, Bori Bunder, Rs. 66,000; Health Department halalkhor chawls F and G Wards, Rs. 33,111; Health Department bullock stables in Girgaum, Rs. 26,642; total Rs. 2,04,497.

"2. It appears that on 25th January, 1894, the Government of India enquired by telegram of the Government of Bombay on what grounds stables and chawls were held to be works of which the cost should be spread over 40 years. This telegram was referred on 26th idem to the Municipal Commissioner, who replied on the same day, that the longest term permissible under standing orders, was taken, because the works were of a permanent nature, likely to last with ordinary repairs, for more than 40 years. He then gave a series of instances in which similar works had been sanctioned to be paid for by loans raised for similar periods. It is obvious from the Commissioner's memo. No. 22983 of 26th January, 1894, that he imagined the sole question in dispute to be the term for which the loan was to be raised, and had no idea that any objection was pending to the works being included under a loan at all. He has pointed this out clearly in para. 3 of his letter to Government, No. 27129, of 14th March, 1894, and it is evident, therefore, that the comments on the Municipal Commissioner's views which are contained in Government of India letter No. 958A, of 21st February, 1894, are based upon a misapprehension.

"3. With reference to para. 3 of the Government of India letter, the Corporation venture to solicit attention to the real facts, which they think will convince that Government, that sanction to the 2 lakhs which have been disallowed can hardly, in fairness, be refused to them, whatever views may be entertained as to future procedure, though as to this they entertain a sanguine hope that the Government of India will reconsider their decision.

"4. Among the works objected to in the Government of India letter of 7th September, 1888, and letter of 10th November, 1888, one chawl only costing Rs. 22,700 (land Rs. 16,000, plus building Rs. 6,700,) and no stables except those proposed to be attached to the Vaccination Depot, which have no analogy to the Health Department stables, was included. The other works to which sanction was refused were:—(*a*) Ward Office, Dadur Rs. 16,000, (*b*) Land for Night-soil Depot, Rs. 13,750, (*c*) Land at Arthur Road, Rs. 23,676, (*d*) Land for Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Rs. 67,000, (*e*) Vaccination Depot and Stables, Rs. 25,000, (*f*) Unappropriated Balance Rs. 4,991. The item of Rs. 22,700 for a chawl for the Arthur Crawford Markets attendants was re-inserted in the application for a loan for 35 lakhs made on 30th April, 1890, and defended in a letter from the Municipal Commissioner to Government, and was sanctioned without question by the Government of India. Thus, as far as this Corporation are aware, in the only case in which such a building has been objected to, the objection has subsequently and on further consideration been withdrawn. They submit, therefore, that they had no reason in the present case to suppose that the objection would again be raised but the reverse. The Corporation do not, in this connection, make any reference to the objection made in 1888 to the provision out of loan for a Vaccination Depot and stables, as there is no analogy between such stables and those to which sanction has recently been asked and refused. It is, however, of importance to point out that the 35 lakh loan sanctioned in 1890, or two years after the objections referred to in para. 3 of the Government of India letter, under reply, had been made, the following items were included which are exactly similar to those now objected to. Health Department bullock stables and quarters for scavengers, Rs. 1,50,000, chawls for halalkhors, Rs. 86,000.

"5. The Corporation note that the Government of India say that the sanctions conveyed in the telegram No. 4062 of 22nd August, 1890, (to the 35 lakh loan), and letter, No. 1039, of 11th March, 1892, (to the loan of 4½ lakhs for buildings for the Fire Brigade) were accorded with some reluctance and in the belief that the cases were exceptional, and go on to remark, that these continued recurrences seems to indicate that such works are an ordinary item of Municipal expenditure, and should not, therefore, be thrown upon loan funds. On this point the Corporation invite reference to paras. 4, 5, and 6 of the Municipal Commissioner's letter to Government, No. 27,129 of 14th March, 1894. They respectfully but emphatically deny that the works are of a recurrent nature or form an ordinary incident of Municipal expenditure. Once constructed they will be constructed once for all; the great extent of the establishments to be provided for and the necessity for distributing them to the best administrative advantage, being the explanation of their number and the difficulty of obtaining suitable sites, the chief reason why the applications for them are submitted from time to time instead of their all being included in one loan. That they are works of a permanent character, quite as much so for instance as water mains or markets is beyond dispute, and the Corporation must respectfully protest against their being compelled to throw them upon the revenues or rates of one or two years. It will be noted that most of the above remarks only apply to the chawls and stables with which the Health Department must be provided. The whole of the buildings for the Fire Brigade were included in a single loan, the difficulty which presents itself when land is required for bullock stables or for quarters for halalkhors and scavengers, not presenting itself in that case, and the presumption of the Government of India (para 3., letter No. 958A of 21st February, 1884,) that it was an exceptional one, being perfectly correct. It may be observed, however, that the case of the Fire Brigade buildings only differs as to its exceptional character from that of the chawls and stables in the circumstance that it was found possible in the former instance to include them all in one loan and it has not been found possible in the latter.

"6. The Municipal Commissioner has, in his letter No. 27129, of 14th March, 1894, set forth the great importance to the city from many points of view of providing proper accommodation for the large halalkhor and scavenging establishment both of human beings and of cattle under the Municipality, and on this head the Corporation have nothing to add to his remarks. A refusal to allow this accommodation to be charged to Capital will indefinitely postpone a reform of great importance, and the Corporation respectfully beg to observe that as it has been shown that these works are not an ordinary item of Municipal expenditure, they feel a difficulty in understanding what objection can be raised which would not apply to almost every head of Municipal Capital expenditure. They are, however, quite prepared to admit that a good deal may be said in favor of the period of the loan being made less than the forty years originally applied for. They have ascertained that the period assigned by the Local Government Board, Whitehall, to loans raised for public buildings is generally from 20-30 years. Slaughter-houses, markets, depots, mortuaries, hospitals, andlibraries, generally have a term of 30years assigned to them, while Fire Engine Stations and stables have from 20-30. The term asked for and sanctioned for the loan for Fire Brigade buildings raised by this Municipality in 1892-93 and 1893-94, was 30 years, and the Corporation will be content if the chawls and stables now in question are sanctioned on similar terms. They trust they have said enough to induce the Government of India to re-consider the decision to exclude them altogether from the category of capital works.

"7. In conclusion, the Corporation request that the considerations which they have ventured to set forth in this letter may receive the support of H. E. the Governor of Bombay in Council."

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha seconded the motion, which was carried.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Corporation recorded the half-yearly return of expenditure for the maintenance of sick in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Arthur Road, ending 31st January, 1894. A memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding monthly return of sick treated in that hospital, for the month of March, 1894, was also recorded, and the Commissioner was requested to provide in future for the presentation of such monthly returns for triennial periods.

A NEW LINE OF ROAD.

On the motion of Mr. A. F. Unwalla, it was resolved to sanction the line of the road, leading to Victoria Road being laid down as per tracing submitted.

THE DAMAGE TO THE LADY FRERE BUST.

The Executive Engineer forwarded the following report in regard to the above matter :—

To the Municipal Commissioner.

"Sir,—I have the honour to submit a plan showing the existing canopy and the Lady Frere's bust in the Victoria Gardens. The bust is much damaged. The neck is separated from the rest of the body, a bit has gone off near the chin, and also a piece of the marble at the base of the bust. The damage is such that it precludes the possibility of any repairs being done to the bust satisfactorily. The cost of a new bust of the size of the existing one would be Rs. 2,000. But I may point out that the canopy is entirely out of proportion to, and unsuitable for, the reception of a bust, however large it may be, and the best plan, if the matter is to be disposed of satisfactorily, would be to have a new canopy of a smaller size and to put in it a new bust of the present size. This would cost about Rs. 6,000. If the present canopy were kept and a larger bust put in it the cost would be about Rs. 4,000, but the result even after this larger expenditure would not be satisfactory. A third plan would be to do away with the existing canopy and to have a small marble fountain with Lady Frere's bust attached to it. This also would cost about Rs. 6,000."

Mr. George Cotton proposed that the Corporation approved of the removal of the bust of Lady Frere and a canopy over it and the provision of a new bust of that lady to be placed by a marble fountain at a total cost of Rs. 6,000, and that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay.

Mr. Kabraji enquired whether Mr. Cotton's motion was in order, and whether the Corporation could sanction any grant on public memorials.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the proposal was not for the maintenance of a monument but for the erection of a fountain and that the bust was to be attached to it.

The President having ruled that the motion in that form was out of order,

Mr. Cotton amended it as follows : That the Corporation approved of the removal of the bust and the canopy over it and an erection of a marble fountain with a medallion of Lady Frere over it in the Victoria Gardens at a total cost of Rs. 6,000.

Dr. Viegas asked whether it was imcumbent on them to re-erect broken monuments from the Municipal funds. He said that he was not in favour of the proposal, as the mover of the proposition had not made out a case for the necessity of a fountain.

Mr. Shroff said that in a short time they would consider the general improvements of the Gardens and the discussion of the matter should stand over until they considered expenditure on the general improvements of the Gardens. The expenditure might be included in the next budget, and he proposed as an amendment that the report be recorded.

Mr. Cotton, in reply, said that the bust had been consigned to their care, and they were bound to replace it as it had been damaged through their neglect.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried, the original motion being lost.

MR. WACHA AND THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Wacha had given notices of several motions which were all carried for returns to be presented. In regard to the period of time allowed to the Commissioner within which to make a report on certain questions, a short discussion ensued.

The Municipal Commissioner said that under the provisions of the Act he was to submit without any unreasonable delay and he was the sole judge, considering the amount of the business he had to go through of the time when he could with convenience to himself submit such reports.

Mr. Cotton deprecated the practise of calling upon the Commissioner to make his reports within a specified period, upon subjects about which they were already informed. The Commissioner had orders and multifarious duties to perform, and his valuable time should not be taken up in making reports upon several questions at a time. The Commissioner had to look to several departments, the sanitation of the city, and other more urgent business, and it was wasting the time of the Corporation and the Commissioner to ask for information on such questions.

Mr. Shroff admitted the Commissioner's duties were multifarious, but submitted that the business in the Municipality was done so systematically that the Commissioner would find no difficulty in making reports upon the questions. Besides he had a very facile pen and a quick grasp of the matter and the information required could be supplied to him by the heads of the department. He had not to find materials to make his reports as the heads of the department could supply him with that.

It was, on the motion of Mr. Unwalla, agreed that the period within which the report was to be made, hould not be specified.

The following motions brought by Mr. Wacha were then agreed to :—

I.—(*a*) That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation of the principle on which advertisements in the English and Vernacular Press have been given since 1st April, 1890 ; and to state whether there has been any departure therefrom. If so, the reason and nature of such departure, and the date from which such departure has taken place. (*b*) That details of expenditure incurred on account of advertisements, from 1st April, 1890, to 31st March, 1894, be furnished. That the Commissioner be requested to furnish a statement of Surplus Cash Balance. That the Commissioner be requested to furnish a statement showing particulars of amounts sanctioned by the Corporation in 1893-94 to be debited to Unappropriated Balances, and the amount of the Unappropriated Balances as they stood on 1st April, 1894. That the Commissioner be requested to furnish a statement of lapsed grants. That the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with the total amount, with full particulars of "Discretional Contingencies," expended by him during 1893-94. That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether the Health Department is at all consulted before licences are issued for carrying on offensive trade operations which may prove of an injurious character to the health of persons residing in or about the localities of such operations. That having regard to the unsatisfactory condition of Tulsi Water it is expedient to appoint a committee to report on the matter to the Corporation. The committee to consist of the following gentlemen :—Dr. Thomas Blaney (president) ; Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar ; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik , the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, Dr. Moreshwar G. Deshmukh, Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Major Scott, and Mr. D. E. Wacha.

This finished the business of the monthly meeting.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valueable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

PAPER BY SIR DAVID BARBOUR.

AT the meeting of the Bimetallic League on May 2 Sir David Barbour K.C.S.I., read the following paper :—

Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., said :—I have been asked to explain on the present occasion the general effect on the financial position of the Indian Government of the appreciation of gold, and the divergence in the relative value of gold and silver. To understand the full effect, direct and indirect, on the finances of India of the divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, it is necessary to bear in mind certain leading facts connected with that country. India is of vast extent, and contains an immense population. The people are frugal, intensely conservative, and suspicious of change. Their wants are few, and, judged by the Western standard of wealth, they are extremely poor. The amount that could be raised by taxation would, under any circumstances, be small relatively to the population, and a Foreign Government must be more lenient than a Native Government need be. The governing of such a country in accordance, even to a limited extent, with Western ideas is necessarily expensive in comparison with the available resources. The preservation of peace and order depends, in the last resource, on the British Troops employed in India, and the body of Englishmen serving in the various Civil Departments. Englishmen employed in India must be highly paid to compensate them for service in the tropics, and liberal terms of pension are also necessary. The capital for the construction of Railways and other great works in India is mainly provided from England, and there is a considerable body of non-official Europeans in the country who have started, or who manage, or take a large share in managing, various industrial enterprises. It may be laid down as a general rule that no Englishmen who can afford to return to his native country settles permanently in India, and European children must, if possible, be sent to England both for the sake of their health and in order that they may be educated. As a consequence of the state of things which I have just described, the tendency is for the public expenditure in India to outgrow the revenue, and the amount remitted every year from India to England on account of profits, savings from salaries, interest on capital, money for the support of families and education of children, and pensions, is very large in proportion to the total foreign trade of the country. The Indian Government practically owns the whole Railway System of the country, and also a very extensive system of irrigation canals The capital expended on these works has been provided partly from revenue, partly from money borrowed in India, and very largely from money borrowed in England, or provided by English Companies. Many of the Railways were constructed by Companies on whose capital a certain rate of interest was guaranteed in gold by the Government of India. This state of things throws on the Government the burden of remitting to Europe every year the interest on the Capital expended in the construction of Indian Railways. The revenue of India is also specially liable to fluctuations. The country is subject to periodical droughts, which affect the Land Revenue—the mainstay of Indian finance—and involve heavy expenditure on the relief of famine. Both the Railway Revenue and the Opium Revenue vary very much from year to year.

On the other hand the system for the control of Indian expenditure is defective. The control of the Revenues of India is vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council, but a large portion of his authority is, necessarily, delegated to the Government of India. The Government of India is comprised of seven members, of whom only one is chosen for his supposed knowledge of Indian or other finance. The other members of the Government are, for the most part, the Heads of great spending departments. They hold office for five years only, and they, not unnaturally, wish to show a satisfactory record of work done during their period of office. The making of a satisfactory record in each Department every five years, involves, unfortunately, involves a liberal expenditure of the public money. A Government such as I have described, might, of course, administer the resources of the country with the utmost economy, but the chances are against such a result. The tendency is towards excessive expenditure, by which I mean expenditure in excess of what is prudent and safe, and not necessarily wasteful expenditure in the first instance, though excessive expenditure always ends by becoming wasteful expenditure when financial embarrassment necessitates large reductions. The revenues of India have, at times, been managed with great economy, but the credit of such management belongs entirely to the members of that Government for the time being. The *system* is not favourable to economy. The Secretary of State for India in Council is a valuable check on Indian expenditure, and the only real and permanent check, other than the inability of the Government of India to raise more revenue. No check on expenditure, however, which must be exercised from England can compensate for the want of sufficient control in India over Indian expenditure, and the check exercised by the Secretary of State for India in Council is, in my opinion, very far from perfect. The official organization for the control of Indian expenditure is, as I have stated, imperfect, and neither in India nor in England is there any intelligent and well-informed body of public opinion which can effectually check unduly liberal expenditure. India is a Continent rather than a single country. In addition to the Government of India, there are no less than eight Local Governments enjoying a certain amount of independence, and each with a separate financial system. There are also scattered and extensive tracts of country which are administered by the Government of India. The Financial Member of the Council of the Governor-General has not unfrequently been blamed because his Budget Statements were not readily intelligible to the English reader. The defence rests on the complexity of the subject, and the want of familiarity of the English, and I might add the Indian, critic with the details of Indian Administration. *If* the revenue and expenditure of all the Kingdoms of Europe were lumped together, shown in one account and explained in one Budget Statement, and a native of China devoted a few hours of his leisure to a study of that Statement, it is pretty certain that he would complain of the want of lucidity, and would hardly be tempted to return the subject in the following year. At any rate, be the cause what it may, the number of men, official and non-official, English and Indian, who are possessed at any one time of sufficient information to give a sound opinion on the general condition of Indian Finance, might easily be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The facts which I have brought to your notice may be briefly recapitulated—An Eastern Country, an immense and poor population, a Foreign Government, a narrow margin of possible additional taxation, claims for additional expenditure greatly in excess of possible additional revenue, a constant tendency for expenditure to outgrow revenue, a system of Government in India favorable to increase of, and unfavorable to reduction of, expenditure, no financial control by intelligent and well-informed public opinion either in India or in England, no proper system of financial control in India and only a remote and imperfect control in England, a revenue specially liable to fluctuations from year to year, large and growing foreign payments. I have brought these facts to your notice in order that you might clearly understand what were the conditions of Indian finance when the divergence between the Indian and the English monetary standard began, and be in a position to recognise the specially injurious effects and intolerable financial embarrassment which must flow from a continuous and heavy depreciation of the one standard and appreciation of the other. The divergence in the relative value of the two standards has had what I may call a two-fold effect. In the first place there has been a continuous fall in the value of the rupee relatively to the pound sterling, which was very seldom checked, and then only temporarily. And in the second place there were occasional heavy and rapid falls, which, for the time being, quite disorganized the administration, and which led either to large reductions of expenditure or to increase of taxation. The reductions of expenditure were often of a specially injurious character, because, owing to the peculiar circumstances of India, the Government has to undertake the construction of railways and other works for the development of the country; and the vice, and what appears to be the incurable vice, of the Indian Government being a tendency to undertake works involving a larger expenditure than it can in a series of years find money for, every great fall in the value of the rupee led to a sudden and wasteful check on Public Works expenditure, to be followed in a few years, when fiscal equilibrium has been re-established, by an excessive expansion which, in its turn, led to another wasteful contraction. I do not propose to deal with all the great and sudden falls in the value of the rupee that have taken place. It will be sufficient for my purpose to go back to 1886-1887, and I will read you what Sir Auckland Colvin, who was then in charge of the Indian Finance Department, said in March, 1886 : " . . . the position, as was explained in January, is very much complicated by the absolute uncertainty which hangs over the silver market. The fact that India, whose currency and revenue are in silver, has incurred heavy obligations in gold, has introduced into our financial situation since the fall of silver commenced an element which experience shows to be of the most serious dangers with which Indian administration has hitherto been menaced . . . Owing, further, to the oscillation in the silver market, there is now little practical control over surplus, equilibrium, or deficit in the Indian Budget." Sir Auckland Colvin added : "Indian finance and Indian administrative improvement and advance have become, in a word, questions of currency." Sir Auckland Colvin used this language in connection with the Budget of 1886-87, when the rate of exchange was taken at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee, a rate which an Indian Finance Minister of the present day would not hope for in his wildest dreams. The rate taken for the Budget of 1894-95 is only 1*s.* 2*d.*, and, as you all know, the market rate is now materially lower. The crisis of which Sir Auckland Colvin spoke in 1886, was surmounted by requcing certain classes of expenditure, by levying contributions from the various local Governments, by suspending the Famine Grant, and by imposing additional taxation. Subsequently the United States of America made an attempt to maintain the value of silver relatively to gold by increasing its purchases of that metal. For a time there was a large rise in the price of silver, a great improvement in the rate of the Indian exchange, and surpluses in the Indian Accounts, which, I am afraid, did more harm than good, as they lulled apprehension to rest and gave an altogether wrong impression of the permanent condition of Indian finance. The improvement in the financial position made it possible to restore the Famine Grant, bnt taere was no reduction of the taxation that had been previously imposed. The end came speedily ; the attempt of the United States to maintain the value of silver relating to gold failed, and failed, I believe, owing to the increase in the production of silver and to the fall in gold prices. Silver again fell heavily and the Indian exchange sank lower than it had ever been before. The stock of gold in the United States was reduced, and a strong agitation sprang up in that country for the repeal of the Sherman Act.

It was under such circumstances that the financial year 1893-94 opened in India. In two years the additional expenditure caused by the fall in exchange had increasd by Rx. 3,937,000 yearly. The rate of exchange for 1893-94 was taken at 1*s.* 2½*d.*, which was somewhat above the market rate, and the Estimates for that year showed a deficit of Rx. 1,595,000. The condition of the European officers, civil and military, serving in India, had been so seriously affected by the fall in exchange, that further expenditure to compensate them, in some degree, was inevitable and could not be much longer delayed. On the other hand, the market rate of exchange was weak, and there was every sign of another great fall. It have not expected that the International Conference at Brussels, would result in practical measures being taken for the settlement of the currency question, and it was fully anticipated that, in that case, the United States would repeal the Sherman Act. Up to 1893 the effects of the divergence in the value of gold and silver on the finances of India might be summarized as follows :—

(1) The expenditure on exchange had largely increased, so that the amount entered in the Estimates of 1893-94 came to Rx. 9,935,000, almost wholly due to the divergence.

(2) There was also a heavy additional rupee expenditure, not included in the above sum, due to the fact, that the pay of the British soldiers serving in India was fixed in gold, though paid in rupees.

(3) Further expenditure, which could not be put at less than Rx. 1,000,000, and which would probably exceed that sum, must be incurred in order to improve the position of the European officers of Government.

(4) There had been, in the past twenty years, several severe financial crises necessitating additional taxation, and involving waste of money and mischievous fluctuations in policy.

(5) There was every prospect of a further fall in exchange, a fall so severe that it was doubtful if the Government of Indian would be able to meet its obligations, while it was quite certain that to do so would involve the maximum taxation which India could safely be required to bear.

(6) There was every probability that the further fall would not be final, and that before long there might be another fall which would find the Government of India without resources.

It was under these circumstances that the Government of India decided to stop the free coinage of silver and attempt to introduce a gold standard. The results, up to date, and which are in reality the indirect results of the divergence in the value of gold and silver, are as follows :—

(1) Disturbance in the trade between India and silver standard countries.

(2) A failure to draw in 1893-94 the full amount of Council Bills, and a consequent increase in the sterling debt of India.

(3) A fall in exchange to a weak 1*s.* 1 5/8*d.*

(4) An increase in the expenditure under exchange in the Indian Estimates for the current year to Rx. 10,306,000.

(5) A further increase of the rupee cost of the British troops serving in India, and an additional charge estimated at Rx. 1,113,000 (but which will exceed that estimate) for compensation to European officers.

(6) The absorption of the available portion of the Famine Graut.

(7) The imposition of further taxation in the objectionable form of import duties.

(8). The exaction of a contribution from Local Governments.

(9) Reductions in Public Works expenditure.

(10) A deficit of Rx. 302,000 in the Estimates.

These results of having one monetary standard in India and another in England are sufficiently serious, but the catalogue of evils which I have given is not exhaustive. The speculative element which has been introduced into Indian finance is not favorable to good or economical administration. The contentment and (as a consequence) the efficiency of the European services, has been affected by their losses, while considerable political agitation has been caused in India. It is too soon to say yet whether or not the attempt of the Government of India to introduce a gold standard into India will be successful, but it is quite clear that its introduction must be a work of time, and that further and heavy sacrifices will be required. Great, indeed, would be the service to the British Empire of him who could show the Government of India a means of finally escaping from the difficulties which now beset them.

Mr. H. Schmidt expressed the opinion that Sir D Barbour's paper was the most important one of the series. No one could deny that India was about the best-governed country in the world, and its finances were managed on the best possible principles ; and yet India was rapidly approaching the time when it could not possibly meet its liabilities, and it was doubtful whether the whole power of England would be sufficient to get India out of her difficulties. There was only one remedy so far as he could see, and that was to restore silver to its position in the currency of the world.

Mr. B. Chapman argued that the disorganisation of the Eastern exchanges was not the evil itself, but one of the symptoms of the evil that was inflicted upon all the countries of the world-silver and gold using alike, by the demonetisation of silver. He could not blame the Indian Government for the action which it had taken under the pressure of necessity. That action was merely a temporary palliative to give the home Government, with whom rested the ultimate responsibility, time to devise a thorough remedy. He believed that the remedy would be found, through the pressure of absolute necessity, in the adoption of an international system of bimetallism.

Other speakers followed, and Mr. W. H. Grenfell, in closing the discussion, urged that efforts should be made to bring before every Parliamentary candidate at the next election this question of bimetallism—the question which he considered the most important of all the questions now before the country.

AN INTERNATIONAL RATIO.

Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs read a paper on "The principles upon which an international ratio should be fixed." He desired to give the strongest possible expression to the opinion that the precise figure of the ratio was not the point of the greatest importance, any ratio being better than none. What the Bimetallic League urged was that there should be a ratio—a link between the moneys of the two halves of the world.

The proceedings closed with the usual votes of thanks.

ONE night, last week, says the Lahore paper, the residents in Lucknow cantonments were excited by some smart firing in the lines of the 7th Native Infantry. It appears that a sepoy of the regiment took it into his wise head to do a little in the way of running amuck, but he confined his attentions to a jemadar of the corps, at whom he fired a couple of shots, set fire to a thatched hut, and then made off with his rifle and some ten rounds of ball ammunition. The alarm was hardly sounded ere the man was off, and a cavalry picquet being despatched in pursuit, with orders to bring him in dead or alive, the sepoy was overtaken on the Cawnpore road. Seeing that escape was out of the question, he did not, as it was expected he would, stand and pot at his pursuers, but contented himself with blowing his own brains out.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—Those who are martyrs to these Painful Diseases should lose no time in taking Hermit's Rheumatic and Gout Cure. Gives astonishing results in a single Bottle. Pleasant to the taste, and is the most effective Preparation ever known. 4s. 6d., of Madon, Sons and Co.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

ON the morning of May 2nd the proceedings were commenced at the Mansion House, London, of the International Conference on Bimetallism, arranged under the auspices of the Bimetallic League. There was a large attendance, including, among others, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., Mr. Chaplin, M.P., Sir William Houldsworth, M. P., Mr. Courtney, M.P., Sir David Barbour, Mr. H. H. Gibbs, Professor J. S. Nicholson, Professor H. S. Foxwell, Mr. H. R. Grenfell, Mr. S. Smith, M.P., Mr. S. Montagu, M. P., Sr H. Meysey-Thompson, M.P., Mr. E. F. Vesey Knox, M.P., Mr. James Mawdsley (secretary of the United Textile Factory Workers), Sir A. Hickman, M.P., and the following gentlemen representing foreign countries and the colonies:—Austria-Hungary—Professor Milewski, Professor of Political Economy, University of Cracow ; Australia—Mr. David Murray, Adelaide, S.A., late president of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce (repesenting the South Australian and Victorian branches of the Bimetallic League) ; Belgium—M. Alphonse Allard (Honorary Director of the Mint, Brussels) and M. Georges de Laveleye ; France—M. Henri Cernusch, (Paris), M. Edmond Thery (Paris), and Professor R. G. Levy (Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris) ; Germany—Count Von Mirbach (member of the German Diet and of the Prussian House of Lords, Berlin) and Dr. Otto Arendt (member of the Prussian Diet, Berlin) ; Holland—Mr. N. P. Van den Berg (pesident of the Bank of the Netherlands, Amsterdam) and Mr. G. M. Boissevain (Amsterdam).

In the absence of the Lord Mayor

Sir D. Evans offered a cordial welcome to the delegates, especially those from foreign countries and the colonies. He said that the importance of the subject they were met to consider had been testified to by the Prime Minister. Lord Rosebery, who wrote referring to the movement, said that it dealt with one of the most important questions of the day. No one, indeed, with any knowledge of business could be blind to the calamities resulting from the depreciation of silver, or, in other words, the appreciation of gold. In commerce, industry and agriculture the destructive effects of this were equally manifest, and any measure which would lead to a solution of the difficulty would be eagerly welcomed by all having the interest of the country at heart. On the other hand, it was argued that any attempt to bring about a fixed relation between silver and gold would bring about a rise in the value of commodities, which must be injurious to the interests of the mass of the people, who should be primarily considered. When the opinions of the ablest financiers were so divided on a question so complex and far-reaching, he (Lord Rosebery) did not feel himself able to do otherwise than adopt a neutral attitude, awaiting any further light that might be thrown on the subject by the discussion that was taking place. In conclusion, Sir D. Evans read a telegram which had just been received from America, addressed to the Lord Mayor, as follows :—"We desire to express our cordial sympathy with the movement to promote the restoration of silver by international agreement, in aid of which we understand a meeting is to be held to-morrow under your Lordship's presidency. We believe that the free coinage of both gold and silver by international agreement at a fixed ratio would secure to mankind the blessing of a sufficient volume of metallic money and, what is hardly less important, secure to the world of trade immunity from violent exchange fluctuations.—(Signed) John Sherman, Wm. Allison, Voorhees, Cabot, Lodge, Hoar, Aldwhich, David B. Hill, Murphy, Calvin Brice, Platt, Gorman, Frye, Davis, Cullum, Carey (United States Senate)."

Mr. M'Niel, the secretary, read a number of letters of apology for absence, including one from Archbishop Walsh, who wrote : "I am especially glad that Sir William Houldsworth intends to deal with that aspect of the case in which we in Ireland are most deeply concerned—the ruinous effects of the present artificially created dearth of money upon the agricultural interest. It can hardly be necessary for me to say to you that my views upon that aspect of the case remain unaltered. As to the currency question in its more general aspects, I have only now to say that the experience accumulated since this time twelve months, from month to month, and I might almost say from week to week, has but served to deepen my conviction of the irresistible strength of the case in favour of international bimetallism. The practical failure of the recent experimental tampering with the currency difficulty as it is felt in India ought surely to be sufficient to give a final check to the further development of the disastrous doctrinaire policy in currency matters which, no matter what set of statesmen have been in power, has so long held its ground in England."

THE DIVERGENCE OF SILVER AND GOLD.

Professor J. Shield Nicholson read the first paper, on "The fall in the general level of prices in relation to the appreciation of gold and the divergence in the relative value of gold and silver." After a historical review of the rise and fall in the price of commodities during the past six centuries, the writer came to the conclusion that the general level of prices depended on the quantity of money compared with the work of circulation to be done by it. This was the quantitative theory of money, and it rested upon the still wider principle of the law of supply and demand. The common charge against bimetallists was that they sought to impose upon Governments an impossible task—the task of fixing the relative value of two commodities. But he contended that they did not extend the power of Governments one step beyond the influence of supply and demand. They said if the demand for silver for coinage was stopped its value would fall, and if the demand for gold for coinage were increased its value would rise. The Professor went on to combat the theory that the fall in prices since 1873 was due to the improvement in means of productions and transport, maintaining that these improvements were in full force from 1850 to 1873, the period of prosperity and rising prices. His own conclusion from all the facts was that the connection between the fall in prices of commodities and the demonetisation of silver was so close that it could not be disputed, and he ventured to predict that unless the price of silver rose there would be a further fall in the gold prices of commodities.

The discussion on the paper was opened by Mr. G. M. Boissevain (Amsterdam), who pointed out that what had happened during the present session proved conclusively that it was possible to have a period of prosperity in times of the rising prices of commodities and a period of depression in times of falling prices. This showed that the cheapness of commodities was not a benefit to the people generally. As to the cause of the depression that had lasted since 1873, it seemed to him undoubtedly to have resulted from the change in the use of silver for monetary purposes and the appreciation in the value of gold. He considered that the English Government had taken a wrong step in closing the Indian mints to the coinage of silver, with a view of remedying the evil : they should rather have looked for the remedy in the rehabilitation of silver by providing for its coinage at a fixed ratio to gold.

Mr. S. Montagu, M.P., expressed the belief that public opinion in favour of bimetallism was rapidly, extending in this country, and he was glad to know that it had in no sense been made a party question. As to the situation in India, he maintained that the effect of the operation of the Government had been exactly the opposite of what had been expected. There were again rumours that the Indian mints were to be re-opened to silver, but he did not see how that would affect the situation unless bimetallism was adopted internationally. If the mints were re-opened without the adoption of bimetallism the only result would be to place in the hands of the silver dealers the power of fixing the price of silver by competing for India Council bills.

Dr. Otto Arendt (member of the Prussian Diet) addressed the meeting in German, but added in English that he should go from that Conference with a hope that England would very shortly take action in the direction of international bimetallism.

Mr. S. Smith, M. P., quoted figures to show how the appreciation of gold had caused an enormous increase in the fixed charges which the agricultural and commercial classes had to pay. For instance, in the case of mortgages on land the charge, which twenty years ago could be paid by, say, one-fourth of the produce of the land, now required nearly half the produce to meet it. The same thing was the case with mortgages on factories, &c., and the final result of the fall in prices had been to put more money into the pockets of the money-lender and the financier out of the hard-gained earnings of the industrial classes, to benefit the idle at the expense of the workers. The movement in favour of bimetallism was therefore a movement in the interests of the mass of the people.

Mr. Dorrington (Manchester) maintained that it was the duty of Governments to determine the values of currency in such a way as to secure the greatest possible stability. It was not correct to say that money was a commodity in the same way as the metal of which it was made was a commodity. The money metal, as soon as it became money, became a measure of the value of commodities, and this remained true, though the metal of which the money was made might have a tendency to approximate to the nominal value. Referring to the fall in the price of wheat and the advantage given to the Indian producer over the English farmer by the present state of things, he said that while it might be true that the fall in prices was a benefit to the masses of the people, yet it could not be denied that it promised to wipe the English farmer entirely out of existence.

Mr. Charles Hoare said it was a great mistake to suppose that bankers gained by the appreciation of gold and the fall in prices. They prospered most when their customers were prospering, and not when they were carrying on business at a loss. The people who gained by the appreciation of gold were Government officials and others with fixed incomes. But if nothing was done to arrest the appreciation of gold the time would come when these incomes would not be paid, or would be reduced in amount.—The discussion then closed.

MR. BALFOUR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Balfour rose to address the Conference, and was received with great cheering. He said :—I have always felt some embarrassment in dealing in public with this question, because I am inevitably so much connected with party politics—it is so much a part of my duty to make myself the spokesman of the opinions of a particular party in the State—that I always feel bound to explain, when I appear before a public audience in a different capacity—and on this occasion it is especially necessary I should do so—that I speak only for myself. There are three questions only which we have to decide in connection with this great controversy. The first question is this—Is a double standard possible ? The second question is—Supposing a double standard to be possible, is it just and equitable ? And the third question is—Supposing it to be both possible and to be just and equitable, is it expedient that we should adopt it ? (Hear, hear.)

As to the first question, I see signs of a great change of public opinion. (Cheers.) There was a period not very long ago when any man who had the courage, or, as it was then termed, the audacity—(a laugh)—to express an opinion in favour of a double standard, was supposed to be guilty of some economical heresy. Those days have long gone by. The general consensus of scientific economic opinion has now for many years been thrown with an overwhelming balance into the scale of the double standard.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD EQUITABLE.

The second question was whether, supposing the double standard to be possible, it was consistent with public morality and public honour that it should be adopted. Now, my friend and colleague Mr. Goschen—(cheers)—than whom no greater financial authority, I venture to think, exists in this country—has publicly expressed his own dissent from the fallacious views which I have just been criticising, and has explained that, so far as he is concerned, he does not agree with the popular current objections to bimetallic theory. But if I rightly understand one of the utterances which he made in the course of a very interesting and important speech on Indian matters, delivered not very long ago, he has not made up his mind that it is consistent with public financial honour that the State should make a change of this kind in the standard which regulates our personal, our national, and our international monetary obligations, and I quite agree that this is a point in the general question of bimetallism which it behoves us most earnestly to consider. If we are to be branded, justly branded, as the immoral monetary party, then I think our case is lost and deserves to be lost, and I will never come before any audience in this country—least of all an audience in the City of London—and advocate a scheme which I, at all events, think, however convenient and however advantageous to particular classes, is inconsistent with the general principles of public morality which ought to regulate our actions in this delicate and important question of monetary honesty. (Hear, hear.) But, ladies and gentlemen, although I have given much reflection to the subject, I have never been able to see that there was any ground whatever for the particular difficulty with which I am now attempting to deal. Of course, history is full of examples of States which have committed public fraud, and made themselves guilty of public plunder by interfering with the currencies over which they had control. The whole history of Europe, the history of Notth America, and the history of South America will all give you examples of public frauds of that description. While that is certain and is admitted, and while we may further admit that it is a most critical thing for any community to touch the standard of obligations which regulates its commercial relations, I do not think it is right to lay down a proposition so wide as that we may not touch that standard for the purpose of improving it, making it more stable and making it a fairer measure of value. (Cheers.) I quite grant that it is almost impossible—perhaps quite impossible—to pass any legislation with regard to the monetary standard which shall not have some effect or other upon the relations between debtor and creditor, public or private ; but who on that account has ever thought it wrong for a State to reform a debased currency or for a State to substitute hard coin—I think that is the American expression—for an inconvertible paper currency ? Such operations, of course, have some effect upon the relations between debtor and creditor, but so far from thinking them blameworthy, the conscience of civilised mankind has always thought there is no object more worthy of the efforts of a great financier than to place the currency of his country on a permanent and stable basis, and to regulate it as far as he could for all time so that those monetary obligations shall be governed by a fixed and stable measure of exchange. (Cheers.) Those being my general views upon the principles of public morality which ought to guide States on this difficult question, I perhaps my leave this branch of my inquiry and this particular question which I have to put to you, witout further comment or observation.

MONOMETALLISM AND STATE INTERFERENCE.

But it may be worth while my reminding you that whether or not bimetallism leads to this interference with the legal standard, unquestionably monometallism does lead to it, and that in the most aggravatad form. (Cheers.) Of course rightly, from this mixed assembly, party politics are absolutely excluded, and nothing that I shall say will drag them unnecessarily into the field of our debates, but it may not be improper to say that I have listened with astonishment verging on amazement to certain utterances from responsible politicians who have laid down very high doctrines upon the subject of interfering with the currency of a country, but who have made themselves personally and directly responsible for the greatest interference which has probably ever taken place in modern times. (Loud cheers.) I am not going to express any opinion at the present time as to whether the recent Indian legislation, for which we in this country are directly responsible, upon the subject of the currency is wise or is unwise, but two things about it cannot be denied. The one is that it is the most remarkable attempt ever made by any civilised Government to manipulate the subject of the currency, and the other is that this attempt is the direct and inevitable outcome of adhering to a monometallic system. (Cheers.) I therefore think that I am not unjustified in claiming for bimetallists that, at all events, they should not be made the subject of this kind of accusation by those who, if there be any fault in the matter at all, are far more open to criticism and are far more proper subjects of blame than any bimetallists can possibly be, even if the scheme be carried out to the full.

IS BIMETALLISM EXPEDIENT ?

Having disposed of my first two questions, there remains only the third question. I may, perhaps, be allowed, by way of preface, to say I think it will not only be inexpedient but also impossible to adopt bimetallism, unless the Government of the day which set to work to deal with this great problem have behind them the balance of opinion in the greatest financial centre of the world—namely, London. (Hear, hear.) For any Government in this country to attempt to drag this country into an international agreement, with the City of London against them, would be hopeless and impossible if it were attempted, and in my opinion it ought not to be attempted ; it would be inexpedient even if it were possible. I think I am not wrong in saying that there are indications of an important change in the feeling among those who lead financial opinion in this great commercial community. One has only to look at this platform to be convinced that many persons who looked either with active dislike, or with suspicion, or with doubt upon these schemes, have now come to the double conclusion that we are menaced at the present moment by a grave public danger, and that the way to meet that public danger is again to rehabilitate silver as one of the great instruments of monetary transactions in the world. (Cheers.) I am sure there is no one who commands greater respect in the City than Mr. Lidderdale, the late Governor of the Bank of England ; and I believe I am not wrong in giving it as his opinion that it is absolutely necessary that the monetary function of silver should be restored if the commerce of the world is to be carried on under healthy conditions, and upon a solid and permanent basis. (Hear hear.) What Mr. Lidderdale thinks, I am convinced many others in the City of London think. (Hear, hear.) The question we are concerned with is whether it be, or be not, expedient to adopt, by international agreement, this double standard. I am far from denying that there are difficulties of detail inevitably attaching to the solution of this question. I have only to mention one of those difficulties—the difficulty of determining what shall be the ratio on which the nations of the world are to agree, as to which is to govern the future relations between the gold and the silver halves of the double standard. But though there are difficulties, they are, in my judgment, as I have just hinted, difficulties not of principle, but of detail, and, in spite of these difficulties, I am most strongly of opinion that if there be a question in this world which is by its character fitted to be dealt with by international agreement, and which ought to be dealt with by international agreement that question is the character of the currency by which international business is to be carried on. (Cheers.) I believe there are individuals who cherish the dream that currency is a matter for each State to regulate independently, and for itself alone, that with one State's currency no other foreign nation has a right to interfere. This is a dream. I will go further, and say it is a dream worthy only of a mediæval dreamer. (Laughter.) There are people who say, "Oh, all you have to do is to fix a gold standard or a silver standard, as it may be, and stick to that, and you will have a measure of value not affected by what other nations do, but depending upon your own action." What nonsense that is. The value of your standard, be it gold or be it silver, is the plaything of forces over which the nation as a nation has no more control than it has over the winds of heaven. A new country with gold mines or with silver mines is opened up, and, lo ! your whole standard alters in value. A chemist or a mining engineer makes a new discovery, and, lo ! your standard entirely alters in value and character. It occurs to one nation that it is necessary for its dignity to have a gold currency, and the whole of your commercial regulations are upset. Another nation finds that it cannot support by itself the weight of open mints for both metals, and again your whole currency system is upset. We are, and we must remain, units—national units—in a great community of nations, affected by their action, influenced by their deeds, prosperous or unprosperous according to the policy they adopt ; and—as I think I once said before in this room—is it not absurd to talk of our taking an independent and isolated view of our own currency when the action of the United States of America—an action not taken in concert with us, not taken out of friendly feeling to us, not taken with our knowledge or advice—has forced upon the Indian Government and the English Government the adoption of the astounding system which now prevails in our great dependency ? (Cheers.) I, therefore, think that, for the reasons I have given you ,there is a plain answer to be made to each of the three questions which I put to you at the beginning of my address. I think that bimetallism, or a joint standard, is a possible system. I think in the second place, we are morally justified as a nation in adopting it, and I think, in the third place, that every reason of expediency ought to urge us to come into international relations with the other great commercial peoples of the world in order to fix upon what is the most stable basis we can possibly obtain a measure which is to decide upon all commercial international relations, not now, but for all future time. (Cheers.) Holding these views, and feeling, as I do, how great has been the loss to the world at large and to this great nation in particular—(hear, hear)—by having deferred so long coming to a decision on this question ; feeling, as I do, that the solution of the problem was incomparably easier ten years ago than it was five years ago, and five years ago than it is now, and now than it will be five years hence—(cheers)—holding, I say, these opinions, great, I think, is the responsibility which rests upon those who keep England—the country which, of all others, should take a lead in this matter—(hear, hear)—in a selfish and, I will add, a stupid isolation—(cheers)—and thus prevent a settlement of this great international question being finally determined. (Loud cheers.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF MAY, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts all over the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly at Karwar and Cochin, southerly at Jacobabad and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Neemuch, 26 at Akola, 22 at Ajmere and Rajkot, 20 at Karachi, 18 at Indore and Nagpur, 16 at Khandwa and Jubulpore, and 14 at Agra, Allahabad and Deesa. The maximum temperature variations are within 5° of the normal mean everywhere. The minimum temperature is from 4° to 7° in excess of the mean at Jubulpore, Allahabad and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangolore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy on the Malabar Coast and at Bangalore, Goa, Belgaum, Surat, Akola, Nagpur, Veraval, Deesa, Karachi and Delhi. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Trichinopoly, Secunderabad, Cochin, Belgaum, and Jeypore. The weather conditions are slightly favourable for local scattered showers in Gujarat, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. The Isobars on the West Coast indicate that light to gentle south-westerly winds are blowing off the West Coast in the Arabian Sea.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Monday's observations.—Pressure has increased briskly in Assam. Changes elsewhere are very small, and pressure distribution is unchanged, except that the deficiency of pressure in Assam and North Bengal is less marked than yesterday. Temperature has increased briskly in the N.-W. Provinces, the Punjab, and the temperature is in considerable excess in that area. The temperature has decreased slightly in East Bengal. The highest temperature yesterday was 113° at Jacobabad and 112° Montgomery. Strong winds prevailed over India generally. They were strongest in North-West and Central India, and in South Bengal. There were showers yesterday in Burma, Bengal, and South India, but the amounts generally were small in Chittagong, Silchar, and Trichinopoly, each receiving an inch. The conditions favour continuable strong winds in North-West and Central India and the Deccan. The weather is unsettled in the Punjab and dust storms are probable.

COLONEL BISSETT'S appointment to succeed Mr. O'Callaghan as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department does not come as a surprise, observes a contemporary, for his selection last year to be Director-General of Railways was, as we then said, but a preliminary step to the higher post. The feeling in the Department at that time was that it was unfair to bring back an officer, who had been absent for eight years in a Company's service, and thus block promotion. But Colonel Bissett's high abilities were at the same time recognised, and no one questioned his actual fitness for the Director-Generalship. As Secretary he will doubtless show himself equal to the heavy administrative duties which will devolve upon him, and his great personal popularity is an important factor in his favour. From the Government standpoint his appointment has this advantage that he will be able to remain at his post for nearly the full term of five years. The frequent changes of late years in the Public Works Membership and Secretariat have been fatal to any continuity of policy, more particularly as regards railway extension. Since Sir Theodore Hope's retirement in 1887, Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Colonel Pemberton, Sir Charles Crosthwaite again, and now Sir Charles Pritchard have taken their turn at the helm. No Secretary has had the advantages which accrue from a long term of office, Mr. O'Callaghan, for instance, having to go next July under the 55 years' rule, just when his ripe experience would be of most value to the State. It is impossible that a great department can do its work thoroughly under such conditions. Now at least it will have a Secretary who will not be compelled to retire in two or three years ; and if, as seems probable, Colonel Gracey should become Director-General of Railways, there will be no change in that post for a long time to come. Colonel Gracey's claims were strongly advocated last year, as his nomination would have given a step in the Department ; there is no Public Works officer in all India who has qualifications equal to his for this particular appointment, for his acquaintance with railway work is unique. Colonel Bissett's nomination to the Secretaryship will render vacant the desirable post of Agent to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and the Company are almost certain to choose a Public Works officer to fill his place permanently. If this be done, no step will be lost in the Department.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used "Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff."

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

CHAIN, bead, or chaplet* lightning has been occasionally observed and sketched from memory, but the photograph of a flash exhibited in the U.S. Weather Bureau at the World's Fair is doubtless the first ever taken. Mr. W. N. Jennings took it at Philadelphia on June 10th, 1890, but does not seem to have made it public until the World's Fair. It answers well to the usual description of chaplet lightning, namely, a series of bright beads on a luminous string. The beads are commonly spaced like those on a rosary, and the string presents various curving and angular forms, for example, like the letter S or the figure 8, or the contour of a moulding in architecture. The luminous string connecting them is much fainter than the beads, and indeed has hitherto been invisible to the eye.

The flash as photographed by Mr. Jennings appears to start from near the ground, and run upwards into the air, describing two figure-of-8 curves more or less irregular, and then turn back in flat sinuous curves towards the ground where it ends in a blaze of light. The luminous line is dotted throughout with bright points at regular intervals. Mr. Jennings compares the aspect of the flash as seen with the eye to a luminous jet of water shot into the air. The blaze of light at the end resembled that of an explosion. This photograph shows a connection between heat lightning and fireballs or globe lightning, which has been suspected by at least one writer on the subject. The bright spots or beads appear, in fact, to be the ball of fire, and the fainter line connecting them, or string of the chaplet, shows the progress of the ball, which would seem to be jerky or rhythmical. The curving and irregular path with its apparent knots or buckles is characteristic of the capricious movements of globe lightning, or electric balls. We may add that traces of a spiral movement of the ball after it starts from the ground are observable when the photograph is projected on a screen by means of a lantern.

"Nature" publishes a letter from Mr. G. W. Murdochs, of Kendal, Westmoreland, who writes that he once saw a duck killed in the air by lightning. Many years ago he was standing on the stair of a woollen mill at Haugh, Ayrshire, watching a brilliant storm of forked lightning in the valley of the Ayr. A dog startled some ducks, and one bird flew over mill-race in the direction of a cornfield. While on the wing, it was struck by lightning, and killed like a shot. Mr. Murdochs thinks one reason why so few birds are killed by lightning is that they seek shelter before the storm comes on. The ancients believed that geese were safe from the bolts of Jupiter; but in California, on April 29, 1887, a flock of wild geese flying overhead during a thunderstorm were apparently struck, for six of them fell to the ground quite dead, and without a mark.

In addition to the wooden statues of the kings of Dahomey, now at the Museum of the Trocadero, Paris, the gates of Behanzin's palace and his throne are now on view. It is really an ornamental stool carved in wood, with rude but symbolical art. The four feet support a platform, on which are a number of male figures, who support a second platform or floor on which there is a figure of the king seated under his parasol and surrounded by ten females, his wives, the nearest of them holding his pipe, tobacco-box, &c. These figures also support a third floor or verandah, after the manner of Caryatides, which is the seat of the throne. Some of the wives are painted black, others red, thus indicating a difference of race, as in the old Egyptian frescoes, and the red ones are supposed to be Foulans, a ruddy, fine-featured race whom Schweinfurth compared to the Mombutti of the Upper Nile and Sahara, who are now established at Salaga, 150 miles north-west of Abomey. The two doors are as well made as by a civilised carpenter, but they too are carved in relief with rude figures of instruments and animals, such as elephants, lions, snakes, beetles, pipes, guns, war-clubs, and knives. A large number of Dahomeyan paintings, bas-reliefs, fetishes, utensils, and other objects are also in the Museum of the Trocadero, and will throw a considerable light on the manners and customs of these interesting savages.

Dr. R. H. Lamborn has drawn attention to a long house, or communal dwelling, in a secluded valley in the lands of Prince Borghese, six miles across the Campagna, north-east from Porto del Popolo, Rome. It is 110 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 40 feet high. The walls are of poles and osiers, and are curved to meet in a sharp ridge, thus forming the roof, which is covered with reeds. The gables are partly built of stone where the two doors are fitted, and there is a central passage running the length of the house with a common fireplace, and platfroms for the different families at the sides. On the whole it closely resembles the long house of the Onondaga Indians of New Zealand, as described by Morgan in his House Life of the American Aborigines.

Dr. Lamborn considers it a survival of the aboriginal houses of the Tiber before the foundation of Rome. In the neighbourhood there is a true cliff-dwelling with its entrance closed by a swinging bundle of brush, and its irregular floor divided by stone walls into rough pens, like those of the cliff-dwellers of Colorado. These similarities between the old world and the new may be referable to similar conditions calling forth similar contrivances, rather than to community of race between the early inhabitants of Southern Europe and of North America; but it is curious that many American aboriginal words should be identical, or nearly so, with Spanish and other Mediterranean words, both in sound and meaning, as we have already pointed out in this column.

The fact that Dr. David Dudley Field, the American writer, is now enjoying a trip in Italy, although in his 89th year, has drawn the attention of the American medical journals to longevity and the means of attaining to it. No better hints are given, however, than those quoted from the late Sir Andrew Clark, who, in a clinical lecture which he delivered at the London Hospital, maintained that "Labour is the life of life. And especially is it the life of life to the delicate. And when any organ is sick it is then truer than in health that even in sickness and delicacy it is better for the organ to do what work of its own it can, provided it can do it without injury. . . . Labour is life, but worry is killing. It is bad management that kills people. Nature will let no man overwork himself unless he plays her false—takes stimulants at irregular times, smokes too much, or takes opium. If he is regular and obeys the laws of health, and walks in the way of physiological righteousness, nature will never allow him or any other person to work too much. I have never yet seen a case of breaking down from mere overwork alone; but I admit that it is necessary above all things to caltivate tranquillity of mind. Try to help your patients to exercise their wills in regard to this—for will counts for something in securing tranquillity—to accept things as they are, and not to bother about yesterday, which is gone for ever; not to bother about to-morrow, which is not theirs; but to take the present day and make the best of it. Those affectionate women who will continually peer into what is beyond never have any present life at all—they are always grizzling over the past or prying into the future, and this blessed to-day, which is all that we are sure of, they never have."

The "Medical Record" of Ameria declares that indolence is a disease, and almost always an indication of diabetes and albuminuria. Malarial fevers bring it on, and it is frequent in cases of dyspepsia and indigestion. It is so often a characteristic of neurasthenia that it is generally safe to say than an indolent person is neurasthenic to a certain extent. Hence in cases of chronic indolence the advice of a physician is often more in place than that of a moralist.

According to measurements recently made in London, 50·9 per cent. of men have the right arm stronger than the left; 16·4 per cent. have both of equal strength; and 32·7 have the left stronger than the right. Again 46·9 per cent. of women have the right arm stronger than the left; 24·5 per cent. have the left stronger than the right; and 28·6 per cent. have both arms of equal strength. As to length of limb, of 50 skeletons measured (25 male and 25 female), 23 had the right arm and left leg longer, 6 the left arm and right leg, and 4 the right arm and right leg. In 17 cases all the members were more or less unequal in length.

The French Iceland fishers, whose hard life has recently been so well depicted by Pierre Loti, have attracted the attention of the Academie des Sciences, Paris. According to M. Aicard, as many as 4½ per cent. of the sailors engaged in it perish every year, and the part of Brittany which furnishes them may well be called the land of sorrow. In 1840 the French Government fixed the 1st of April for the departure of the boats, but since 1870 they have left earlier, and now the date is usually the first days of February, a change which has led to increased loss of life. M. Guyou, of the geographical section of the Academie, purposes to try and lighten the evil by enforcing the later date of sailing, and requiring a higher knowledge of navigation on the part of the fisher captains.

A good solder for aluminium is desired by many people. At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, M. Novel recommends either pure tin, or 1,000 parts by weight of pure tin and 50 parts either of fine lead or pure zinc. These alloys melt at 280 deg. to 300 deg. C., and do not alter the colour of the metal. A tinsmith's soldering iron or blow-pipe may be used, but a pure nickel iron is preferable. Iron, tin, brass, and nickel, &c., may also be soldered by these alloys. An alloy of pure tin 900 parts, copper 100, and bismuth 2 to 3 parts, which melts at 350 deg. to 450 deg. C., has a golden colour, and is useful in soldering aluminium bronze.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lobelia, 1,913 tons, Captain J Owen, cleared yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons, Captain T Walker, sailed yesterday for Madras, in ballast.

THE s s Akbbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G J Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Coconada, with a general cargo.

THE ship Stanley, 2,105 tons, Captain J H Edgett, cleared yesterday for Falmouth and Queenstown, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbela, 1,458 tons, Captain W H Watkey, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Rangoon (4th May), with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain D Macfadyen, cleared yesterday for coast and Calcutta, with a cargo of duty paid salt and 20 deck passengers.

THE s s Webster, 2,018 tons, Captain J Williams, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Grimsby (19th April), with a cargo of 3,815 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Company.

THE s s Bloemfontein, 1,764 tons, Captain T L Salmon, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from East London (4th May), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,226 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (21st April), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Levingstone, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Katheawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Dossaya Nithu, wife and child and 65 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Melpomane, 1,847 tons, Captain L Brelich, sailed yesterday for China &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs Gelinek, Mr Carlsen, Mr W A D DeSilva, Mr W P DeBasaagaete and 18 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Kerbela	1458	Watkeys	Not fixed		M M & Co
B	Starlight	1916	Muller	Hamburg	2-6	K N & Co
C	Chindwara	1486	Robinson	Calcutta		M M & Co
D	Lobelia	1913	Owen	Genoa		T Morrison & Co
E	Akbar	1141	Baldwin	Ilse Point	20-5	H C Joosub
F	Drachenfels	1600	Kennewey	Hamburg	23-5	Glade & Co
G	Tannadice	1408	Leimer	Mauritius	23-5	H C Joosub
H	Courtfield					
K	Kurrachi	2317	J Inch	Liverpool	21-5	J Mackintosh
L	Bahaduri	824	H Keyzar	Karachi	22-5	S & Co
M	S Joakim	1007	Collins	Calcutta	15-5	H Habdoola
N	Start	1554	Thompson	Stettin		K Nixon & Co
O	Hannah M Bell		White	Trieste		Graham & Co
P	C Alpine	2080	Walker	Madras Coast	19-5	F Muir & Co
Q	Janeta	2179	Petrie	Hamburg		F Muir & Co
30	Ton Crane H Bolckow	639	Jourdain	P Gulf		B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	21-5	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	543	Fakira	Not fixed		do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	St. Pancras	2481	Young	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
2	Australia	2321	Taif	Liverpool	30-5	W & A Graham
3	Loodiana	2140	Staff	Not fixed		M M & Co
4	St Regulus	2000	Wilson	Genoa	2-6	K Nixon & Co
5	Ravena	1915	Cole	China	30-5	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	1-6	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2412	Bechtinger	Trieste		
8	Melpomene	1848	Brelock	China	21-5	A L S N Co
9	Nurani	2748	Carson	Not fixed		J M & Co
10	Torr Head	3867	McCalmont	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
13	Aston Hall	2251	McFee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
15	Vasna	482	Rickford	Bhownagar	22-5	M V & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kola	496	Russell	Not fixed		M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Bloemfontein (s)	Salmon	East London, May 4.
21	Aston Hall (s)	McFee	Liverpool, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Clan Alpine (s)	Walker	Madras.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Mauritius.
	Melpone (s)	Brelich	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Lobelia, Owen, for Genoa.
" Kapurthala, Livingstone, for Karachi.
" Huzara, Macfadyen, for Calcutta, &c.
Ship Stanley, Edgett, for Falmouth and Queenstown.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Assam, for Aden.
" Ravenna, for China, &c.
" Nurani, for Cochin and Rangoon.
" Arara, for Dunkirk.
" Bloemfontein, for Amsterdam.
" Chindwara, for Calcutta and Coast ports.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel	Commander	From
9	Brinkburn s	Watson	Bombay.
10	City of London s	Warden	Liverpool via Bombay.
11	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Do
	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Liverpool
	Paula sp	Breymaun	Mauritius
12	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Do
14	Mecca s	Skinner	Persian Gulf
	Chybassa s	Mitchell	London.
	Sheikh s	Newey	Bombay
15	Kola s	Russell	Do

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel	Commander	Destination
7	Lorenzo s	Rogers	Hull.
8	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay
10	Dwarka s	Tice	Do
11	City of London	Warden	Do
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Do
	Basuto s	Ladds	Havre
	Brinkburn s	Watson	Do
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay
13	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden
14	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
	Mecca s	Skinner	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ship Paula, Breymaun, Ismailji Currimji, for Mauritius
S.S. B Hall, Hood, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool
" Chybassa, Mitchell, M Mackenzie & Co. for Bombay
" Sheikh, Newey, Ralli Brothes, for Marseilles
" Kola, Russell, McIver, Mackenzie, & Co., for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel	Commander	From
17	Pekin s	Langborne	London, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

May 17.—Steamers Capella and Clan Macgregor, and ship North Star.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
April.					
15	Mandarin	Raison	Jeddah		
25	Marathon H M's	Maconochie	Berbera		
29	Huntcliff	Howell	Cardiff	10	Kurrachee
30	Dalhousie R I M	Barwick	Somali coast.		
May.					
1	B Elibank	Smith	Jeddah	7	Calcutta
3	Redbreast H M's	Stewart	Cruise		
	Assam	Leigh	Bombay	15	Bombay
	Florida	Young	Barry		
7	Dolphin H M's	Paget	Perim	12	Perim
8	Carthage	DeHorne	London	8	Bombay
	Shaikh Berkhud	Gibb	Somali coast.	9	Somali ceast
	Bormida	Bolfo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Singapore	Canepa	Bombay	8	Genoa
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	9	Somali coast
	Evelyn	Wood	Barry	14	Bombay
9	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	10	Hodeida
	Rewa	Hansard	London	9	Calcutta
	Monte-Video.	Izaguirre	Barcelona		Manilla
	Himalaya	Murray	Bombay		London
	Pei-ho	Troeme	Zanzibar	10	Marseilles
10	Saghalien	Chevalier	Marseilles		China
	Akbar	Baldwin	Mussowa		Bombay
	Goorkha	Morris	Calcutta		London
	Jubada	Tyndall	Bombay	11	Jeddah
11	Neghila	M Riad	Jeddah	14	Red SeaPorts
	S Domingo	Decchamps	Manilla	11	Liverpool
12	Polynesien	Boulard	Marseilles	12	Sydney
13	Imperator	Webber	Trieste	13	Bombay
14	Irene	Bechtinger	London	14	China

Aden, 14th May, 1894.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Janetta s—100 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Islam s—3 bales longing papers, A Sumsoodin; 15 cases writing papers, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—6 kegs chemicals, other sorts, B Smith and Co; 8 cases stationery, 2 cases writing papers and envelopes, and 2 cases drawing materials, Hussonally Abdoolally.

Carthage s—7 bales printing papers, B Sazba and Co; 95 cases ale, Treacher and Co; 1 case perfumed spirit, H M Suleman and Sons; 5 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers; 2 bales blotting and brown papers, Thorpe and Co; 6 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 16 cases oilmenstores &c, Russooljee; 27 cases oilmenstores, B Nazerally.

FROM BOLOUGNE.

Carthage s—150 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Rome s—51 cases brandy, Pestonjee Maneckjee.

Carthage s—75 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Carthage s—65 cases still, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Gutenfels s—80 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Lobelia s—2,000 cases kerosine oil, Standard Oil Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vidobana s—1 hogshead brandy, J Jeejeebhoy.

Melpomene s—10 packages papers, A H Essoofbhoy; 25 bales writing papers, H A Hoosein; 14 cases glassware, E Peer Mahomed and Co; 2 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonja; 50 cases glassaware, M Currumsee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—265 cwts coir yarn, Jeraj Lalljee; 25 bales wool, Doongersey Nagjee; 18,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Kurrachee s—51 bales wool, K Shuriff and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kurrachee s—3,960 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri; 699 cwts copra, Nanjeebhoy Meanee; 50 cwts castorseed, C Pestonjee and Co.

Arab s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 2,919 cwts ginnellyseed and 3,532 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts teelseed and 17,611 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—2,270 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Starlight s—1,201 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 16.40 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

Janetta s—201 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

Courtfield s—220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Torr Head s—3,001 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 3,134 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 7,002 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co.

Centesima sp—80,357 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

maum s—2,001 cwts linseed, N Futehally and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, and 1,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 600 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

St Pancras s—1,501 cwts mustard seed, Prier de Saone and Co; 3,431 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 150 bale cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

St Regulus s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 3,530 bales cotton and 1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 905 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 500 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts wheat, 6,198 cwts teelseed and 3,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Lobelia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hannah M Bell s—550 bales cotton, A Clascheck and Co.

Imperator s—880 bales cotton, A Blasckeck and Co; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3,600 cwts linseed, W Kipp; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 1,385 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Hannah M Bell s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Imperator s—1,200 cwts castorseed and 816 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Buldana s—729 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—514 bales twist, Tata and Co; 225 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co; 3,500 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 46 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co; 225 bales twist, Framjee Nusserwanjee.

Melpomene s—187 cwts sharkfins and 6 cwts fishmaws, M Fukeerbhoy.

Ravenna s—455 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR KOBE

Idzumi Maru s—3,300 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, C Moorarjee; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 950 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Idzumi Maru s—500 bales cotton Tata and Co; 300 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Idzumi Maru s—200 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—40 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 8TH TO 14TH MAY, 1894.)

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—55 bales cotton, for transhipment, 237 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,771 cwts rapeseed, &c, 73 cwts gingelly seed, 2,814 cwts wheat, 737 cwts jowaree, 1,846 cwts jowaree for transhipment, 804 cwts rice, 1,446 corges skins, 23 corges hide.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—420 cwts cotton unpressed, 335 cwts rapeseed, &c, 1,767 cwts wheat, 371 cwts jowaree, 1,099 cwts rice, 29 cwts barley, 183 corges skins, 2 corges hide.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—1,704 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,339 cwts rapeseed, &c, 3,988 cwts wheat, 691 cwts jowaree, 1,027 corges skins.

Kola s, (Bombay)—579 cwts cotton unpressed, 65 cwts rapeseed, &c, 4,407 cwts wheat, 1,533 cwts jowaree for transhipment, to Mussowa, 724 corges skins, 45 corges hide.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—304 bales cotton, 3,969 bales wool, 23,636 cwts wheat, 660 cwts linseed, 3,155 cwts jowaree, 472 cwts mutter, 60 corges hide, 250 lbs tea.

Rufford Hall s, (Marseilles)—350 bales cotton, 500 cwts rapeseed, 33,902 cwts gingelly seed, 315 corges hide.

River Indus s, (Antwerp)—1,484 bales cotton, 50 bales wool, 44,182 cwts rapeseed, 1,801 cwts gingelly seed, 34,000 cwts wheat.

Congo s, (Hull via Bombay)—142 bales cotton for transhipment to (Bombay), 2,628 cwts cotton unpressed, 8,000 cwts rapeseed, &c, 3,304 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts bones.

Lorenzo s, (Hull)—52,695 cwts wheat, 125 corges hide, 4,000 cwts bones.

Country (Bombay)—365 cwts cotton, unpressed, 45 cwts rice, and 211 cwts mutter.

IMPORTS.

Inchisla s, (Batoum)—176 gallons kerosine oil.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—25 pieces grey goods, (foreign).

City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—2,409 pieces white goods, (foreign), 1,060 pieces prints (foreign).

Indra s, (Liverpool)—100 pieces white goods (foreign).

Rydal Hall s, (Liverpool)—2,186 pieces grey goods (foreign), 999 pieces white goods (foreign), 1404 pieces prints (foreign) and 1,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign).

Karagola s, (Bombay)—350 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,381 pieces prints (foreign) and 600 lbs grey yarns (Indian).

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,895 pieces white goods (foreign), and 1,506 pieces prints (foreign).

Chanda s, (Bombay)—204 pieces grey goods (foreign), 25 pieces grey goods (foreign), 385 pieces white goods (foreign), and 385 pieces prints (foreign).

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—1,531 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,703 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,657 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,302 pieces prints (foreign), 1,300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).

Congo s, (Hull)—720 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 2,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns.

Lorenzo s, (Hull via Bombay)—1,569 pieces grey goods (foreign), 47 pieces white goods (foreign), 990 cwts iron bar, &c, 2,979 cwts steel, and 28 tons coals.

Satrunjee s, (Bombay)—900 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,018 pieces grey goods (Indian), 150 pieces white goods (foreign), 335 pieces prints (foreign), 150 lbs grey yarns (foreign) 150 lbs grey yarns (Indian), and 100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Kola s, (Bombay)—6,427 pieces grey goods (foreign), 8,538 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,105 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,941 pieces prints (foreign), 67 pieces prints (Indian), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 8,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 4,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 39 cwts copper, and 66 cwts yellow metal.

Simla s, (Bombay)—1,605 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,780 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5,420 pieces white goods (foreign), 917 pieces prints (foreign), and 16 cwts copper.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—3,939 pieces grey goods (foreign), 6,831 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4,817 pieces white goods (foreign), 792 pieces prints (foreign), 707 pieces prints (foreign), 400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), and 101 cwts iron bar &c.

Dwarka s, (Bombay)—3,698 pieces grey goods (foreign), 10,521 pieces grey goods (Indian), 10,678 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,967 pieces prints (foreign), 257 pieces prints (Indian), 4,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 15 cwts yellow metal.

City of London s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—500 pieces grey goods (foreign), 249 pieces white goods (foreign), and 1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Country Crafts s, (Bombay) 16 cwts iron bar &c, 32 cwts steel, and 26,400 gallons kerosine oil.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 19.

Duffin, Capt, Bo, Adjt Deolali Depot, on leave, from Deolali.

MAY 20.

Williams, Lt, Ms, 12th Regt, from leave, from England.

Mansfield, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, from England.

Lenmann, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, from England.

Peck, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, od duty, from England.

Davis, Brig.Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England.

Blundell, Major-Genl, Bo, Comdg Poona Dist, on leave, from Poona.

Harriss, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 20.

Duffin, Capt, Bo, Adjt Deolali Depot, on leave, to Deolali.

MAY 21.

Davis, Brig-Lt-Col, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to Kohat.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr N Bonham-Carter, sub pro tem Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Depts, is allowed leave for three months, under Art 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 29th May 1894.

Mr J H Temple is appointed to act an Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Financial and Muncipal Depts, during the absence, on leave, of Mr N Bonham-Carter or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Off. Magte and Collr, 24-parganas.

Mr D J Macpherson, Magte and Collr, Gaya, is allowed leave for two months and thirty days, under Art 291 of the Civil Service Regulations from 20th June 1894.

The Rev C J Palmer, Jr Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and Chaplain of the Presidency General Hospital is allowed leave for three months under Art 656 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 29th May 1894, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev W P G Field, Offg Chaplain of Barrackpore, is appointed to act as J Chaplain of St Palu's Cathedral, Calcutta, and Chaplain of the Presidency General Hospital, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev C J Palmer or until futher orders.

Mr J C Mendes, Extra-Asst Consvr of Forests, attached to the Singhbhum division is granted one year's furlough, under Art 371 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, from 1st May 1894 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A J B Milner, Branch Pilot is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the Hooghly Pilot Service, from afternoon of the 24th Apl 1894.

With effect from the afternoon on the 28th Mar 1894, Asst Surg Hera Lal Dutt is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the civil station of Faridpur during the absence on deputation, of Dr P A Rigby, or until further orders.

With effect from the afternoon of the 3rd Apl 1894, Dr P A Rigby, Civil Medical Officer of Faridpur, is appointed to act as Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of Dr W Forsyth, or until further orders.

In modification of the notification No 1751 Med, dated the 13th Apl 1894, Surg Capt D M Moir, Depy Sanitary Commr, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle, is appointed to act as 2nd Resident Surg Presidency General Hospital, during the absence on deputation of Surg Capt H W Pilgrim. He will continue to perform the duties of Depy Sanitary Commr, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle, in addition to his duties as 2nd Resident Surg, Presidency General Hospital, until relieved of the latter duties by Surg Capt J C S Vaughan.

Surg Lieut Col G Price is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Murshidabad during the absence, on furlough, of Surg Lieut Col G J W Meadows, or until further orders.

Surg [illegible] is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Burdwan during the absence, on deputation, of Surg Lieut Col G Price, or until further orders.

HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL

PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.
Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keep these clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leave no smell.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN
Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA, — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

Rimmel's Perfumery
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.
EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
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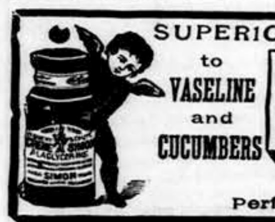

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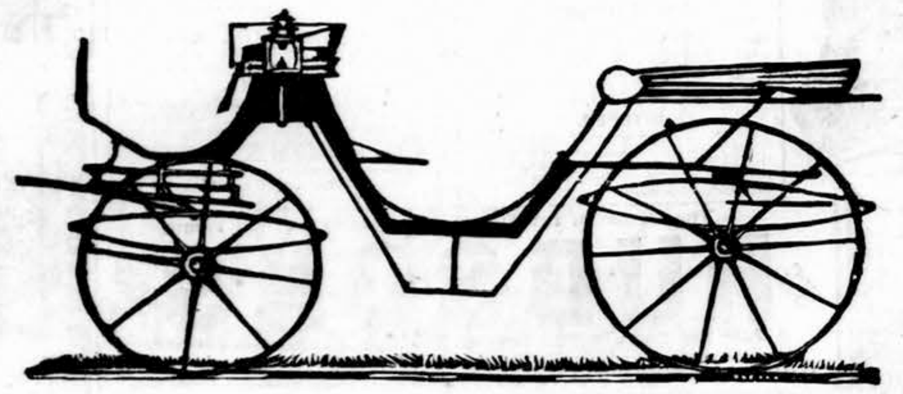

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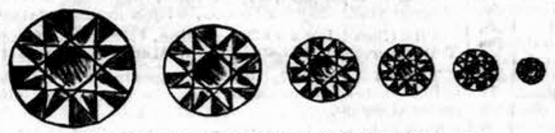

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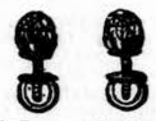

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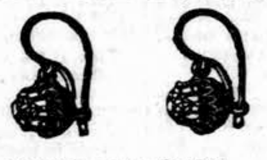

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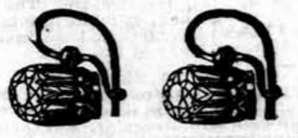

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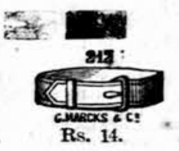

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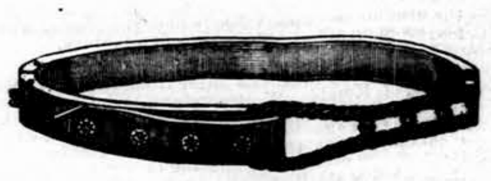

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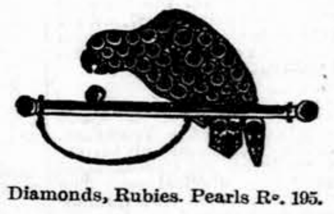

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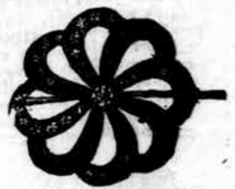

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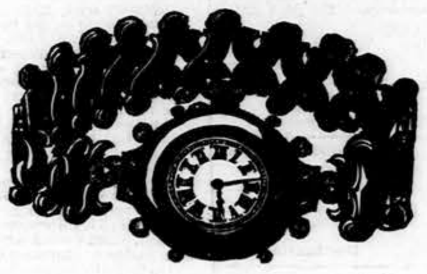

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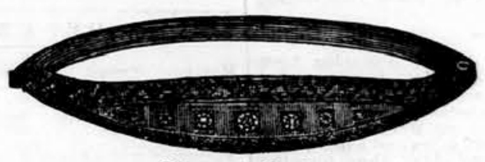

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